



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-202  
Thursday  
21 October 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-93-202

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21 October 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Burundi

### Soldiers Back Former President in Overthrow Attempt

#### Events in Bujumbura Reported

E 12110074593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0558 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] [Announcer] Dear friends listening to Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise, you may be wondering what the situation is like in the brotherly and neighboring country of Burundi. Our colleagues Michel Ndagijimana and Albert Majoro are going to brief you on the current situation:

[Ndagijimana] The situation remains tense in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi. Heavy gunfire broke out here in Bujumbura last night, a little after 0200.

We received reports from independent sources that [words indistinct] extremists hostile to newly-established democratic institutions attacked President Ndadaye's presidential palace. They reportedly have at least four armored tanks from the 11th Armored Tank Unit, (?backed) by a hundred parachutists from the Bujumbura Paracommando Camp. Another group headed off to the Burundi radio station, where they sealed it off, which is why Radio Bujumbura is silent this morning.

According to the same source, the situation reportedly has calmed around the presidency (?probably) about one hour ago. Communication links have been severed in the greater part of Bujumbura, while the movement of vehicles is non-existent.

Meanwhile there are persons who have reportedly been kidnapped and whose fate is not known, such as chairman of the National Assembly, the minister of labor, the minister for external relations, and the general director of documentation, that is, the investigations services.

The situation thus remains tense, and Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise will keep you informed about any new developments.

#### Background on Plotters

AB2110095093 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 21 (AFP)—Soldiers backing former President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza were attempting a coup in Burundi Thursday [21 October] against President Melchior Ndadaye and there was fighting in the capital Bujumbura, Burundi's ambassador to Kenya said here.

Rebels in what is a thrust for power by the Tutsi minority were attacking the Presidential Palace in the East African state and Burundi radio had stopped broadcasting, Rwandan radio reported.

Burundi Ambassador Joseph Bangurambona said the rebels had seized the state radio headquarters.

The radio said telephone lines between Bujumbura and Nairobi were down.

Most of Ndadaye's ministers have been arrested but the plotters have not arrested the president nor National Assembly speaker Pontien Karibwami.

Bagaza, who was president from 1976 to 1987, is backed by the Army Chief of Staff Colonel Jean Bikomagu and former Foreign Minister Cyprien Mbonimpa.

Bagaza returned to Burundi in July, after six years exile in Belgium, Uganda and finally Libya.

Mbonimpa was freed from prison last July 17, after being detained since 1991 for another coup attempt.

President Ndadaye, who took power only five months ago on June 1, had pledged to release all political prisoners. Ndadaye is the first member of the Hutus ethnic majority to become head of state in Burundi, previously dominated by the Tutsi minority.

Ndadaye defeated in the June 1 election Pierre Buyoya, who had ruled since toppling Bagaza in September 1987.

The Hutus advance was confirmed by a big victory for Ndadaye's Front for Democracy in Burundi party in multi-party legislative elections on June 29.

On July 3, the first sign of trouble came with a coup attempt by Tutsi officers. This was put down quickly as the Tutsi-dominated army, led then by Chief of Staff Colonel Michel Mibarurwa, remained faithful to the new president.

Ndadaye is now, however, being betrayed by the men he placed to head the Army and those politicians he freed.

Ambassador Bangurambona said the putschists are backed by the 11th Armored Battalion and commandos and that all roads out of Bujumbura have been cut.

#### Ministers Said Held by 'Putschists'

E 12110102893 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 0905 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Once again, hello. We are now going to give you an update of the situation in Burundi with Eufelonse Eada and Anatole Nzaburinda.

[Nzaburinda] As we told you in the morning bulletin, there is talk in Burundi of an attempt to overthrow President Melchior Ndadaye's regime. As a representative of Burundi in Kenya has announced, the putschists attacked the Presidential Palace and fought with those guarding it. The coup plotters also took control of the country's radio this morning and it has not yet opened.

The other thing being said is that there are some ministers being held by the coup plotters.

The presumed leaders of the putsch include the new chief of staff of the Burundi Armed Forces, Colonel Jas



heard] Jean Bikomagu; the former Burundi president, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza; and former minister of external relations, Cyprien Mbonimpa.

Given the confusion, one cannot tell the whereabouts of President Melchior Ndadaye or how he is. No one currently knows where he is.

We are going to continue closely monitoring the situation in Burundi.

### Resistance Said Organizing

*LD2110113493 Paris Radio France International in French 1100 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] President Melchior Ndadaye has reportedly been arrested and is being held in the main Bujumbura military barracks. His family has managed to escape and taken refuge in the Burundian capital. RFI has received confirmation of this news from reliable sources in Paris. The whereabouts of several ministers are unknown and there are fears concerning the lives of some of them. [passage omitted]

We have just learned that Rwandan radio has announced that President Melchior Ndadaye has reportedly been arrested by the putschists. The radio also reports that people are now organizing resistance.

### Troops Reportedly Hold President

*EA2110120093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Excerpt] Things are not yet clear in Burundi. As we continue to report, as foreign radios broadcast, and as the papers go to press, two military camps in Bujumbura, the Burundi capital, have taken up arms and are fighting democratically elected institutions.

Soldiers besieged the presidency, as well as the residences of those senior officials, who were appointed during the recent national elections.

The current news is that President Ndadaye is in the hands of those who have decided the fight the democratically established institutions.

Furthermore, according to news from Bujumbura, the people have begun rising up against those who are fighting the leadership they democratically elected.

The Burundi minister of health, currently in Kigali, hopes that Burundians will continue to stand united and fight for democracy in their country.

We will give you more details about what the minister said after our colleagues who interviewed him finish preparing the information. [passage omitted]

## Cameroon

### Vice Prime Minister Reported Safe, Continuing Tour

*AB2010114593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1115 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] According to a Yaounde-dated AFP report, a helicopter carrying Gilbert Andze Tsoungui, Cameroonian vice prime minister for territorial administration, disappeared yesterday afternoon while flying between Maroua and Garoua in the north of the country. Sources close to the government have said, however, that the helicopter simply developed technical failure, more precisely engine trouble, adding that there was more scare than harm as the helicopter had landed at Demsa, a traditional area outside Garoua.

The Cameroonian vice prime minister is reportedly safe and sound. Only one of the passengers sustained a minor bruise in the face. The same sources said everything else was fine and that Mr. Tsoungui was continuing his mission in the north, which involves the commissioning of facilities under his ministry.

### Government Arrests Anglophone Movement Members

*AB1710132593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between the Anglophone movement and the Cameroonian Government are at best cordial and at worst down right hostile. Anglophone movements such as CAM [Cameroon Anglophone Movement] argue that English speakers in Cameroon get a raw deal from the government of Paul Biya. The current focus of Anglophone resentment is centered around the issue of examinations. Because of a strike by English speaking teachers, Francophone teachers have been asked to step in and mark English exam papers. Well, earlier this week parents staged demonstrations. The Biya government seems to take some notice of their demands by setting up an examination board. But today, we got a call from Mario Eugoma of the opposition SDF [Social Democratic Front] party in Bamenda. He told us that two leading members of the CAM movement, Albert Mukong and Andrew Akonte, have now been arrested. On the line to Bamenda, Rossy Belinga asked Mario Eugoma when the two were arrested.

[Begin recording] [Eugoma] They were all arrested yesterday in Fundong, in Buca Division. Albert Mukong and Mr. Akonte had been sent to Fundong to investigate the situation there following arrests and tortures that have been reported.

[Belinga] So how many people have been arrested now?

[Eugoma] We have had reports that about 30 people were transferred from Fundong yesterday to the Gendarmerie Legion in Bamenda. We also had reports that

about 40 people were released last night at about 1930 in Fundong, mainly old ladies who have been arrested there as well.

[Belinga] Why were these elderly women arrested?

[Tugoma] It is difficult to tell. Whenever there are any demonstrations there, when the forces of law and order come in, they just arrest people indiscriminately. It is all that intimidation tactics.

[Belinga] It seems very odd that the government is making these arrests following the demonstrations on Tuesday and that the demonstrations held by parents—Anglophone parents—in the main were peaceful, and following the demonstration the government seems to have climbed down in terms of meeting the parents' demands, and went a step further towards setting up an examining board. So why should these arrests be taking place did you say?

[Tugoma] Well, it seems very contradictory to us all. But since the government has been dragging its feet so long, and seeing their tactics on the fields, it makes us very skeptical. We wonder if they really want to set the examination board or not because so far they have just taken two steps. The first was in July when they signed a decree accepting in principle that they were going to set up an examination board, and a few days ago they promised to find a text of application to set up this examination board. But those are just on pieces of paper. They have to be translated into concrete action and until the board is set up in Buea, the members appointed, and they start working, and the scripts which were hijacked and taken to Yaounde, until those scripts are brought back to Bamenda and Buea, we cannot say we have progressed one bit.

[Belinga] Now I believe Albert Mukong as a leading member of the Cameroon Anglophone Movement is a very popular figure in Bamenda. You said he is now being transferred to Bamenda, what's the feeling like there?

[Tugoma] The word has gone round town already and Albert Mukong and Mr. Andrew Akonte are both very popular here in Bamenda, and the reaction from the population was immediate. What they have done is put up barricades and the town has virtually grounded to a halt at the moment. There is virtually no circulation in Bamenda town at the moment. We have had reports of people burning tires at various points in town. That is the only language that these people understand. Very soon they will probably send out gendarmes with tear gas and water cannons to disperse people again. [end recording]

## Gabon

### Opposition Leader Prevented From Leaving Senegal

AB2010124093 Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Dakar, 20 Oct (AFP)—Senegalese authorities last night prevented Gabonese opposition leader Pierre

Mamboundou, who has been living in exile in Senegal since February 1990, from going back to Gabon, according to sources close to him. Mr. Mamboundou told reporters that as he was about to complete departure formalities, policemen at Dakar Airport informed him that for "security reasons," he would not be allowed to leave Senegalese territory. Mr. Mamboundou, who is a former official of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, announced on 19 October his desire to return to Gabon to stand in the 5 December presidential election. [passage omitted]

### PGCI Leader Downplays Lack of Opposition Unity

AB2010170293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] In Gabon, the Gabonese Independent Center Party [PGCI] has been holding its congress since this morning to elect the party's candidate for the forthcoming presidential election. At the inaugural session this morning PGCI chairman, Jerome Okinda, downplayed what appeared to be the lack of a common opposition front for the upcoming election. Here is Jerome Okinda speaking to Francois-Luc Moukouamir.

[Begin Okinda recording] The apparent dispersion in opposition ranks on the issue of the forthcoming election must not be considered as a sign of weakness, because the Gabonese opposition, which has men and women of talent and courage, will very soon demonstrate to the Gabonese people that it can overcome its differences when the general interest is at stake. Since the legitimate ambition of every political organization is to access to power through the ballot box, the PGCI will not be an exception to the rule. So our congress will have to discuss this vital issue because the party's future depends on the congress's ability to address this issue. Coming to power will enable the PGCI to implement its social program. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### Foreign Minister Comments on UN Mission's Objectives

E12010213293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The first elements of the international neutral force will arrive in Kigali at the beginning of November, and this will pave the way for the formation of the transitional broad-based government. This was stated today by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Anastase Gasana, at the end of a meeting with Colonel [name indistinct], who is charged with the administrative and logistical preparations of the UN mission for assistance to Rwanda. Minister Gasana said the UN mission has four dimensions: military, political, humanitarian and social, and economic. [passage omitted]

[Begin Gasana recording] The colonel has just told me, as you hear, that General Dellarre, who is the overall commander of the international neutral force, arrives in Kigali

next Friday [22 October]. Then, 25 officers will arrive on Monday. During the same week others will arrive so that, between the end of October and the beginning of November, a battalion will have been formed so that the transitional broad-based government and a transitional assembly can be set up straight away. After the arrival of the battalion at the beginning of November, the transitional broad-based government and the transitional assembly will be formed. [passage omitted]

### Zaire

#### **Mobutu Says Nation To Adhere to Democracy, Human Rights**

*IB2010184293 Dakar PANA in English 1732 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Port Louis, 20 Oct (PANA)—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire said Tuesday [19 October] in Port Louis that his country would fully adhere to the new orientation of the francophone community, which emphasises political solutions, human rights and democratisation.

"I do not think that the need to respect human rights, democracy and development, can be a pretext for some to interfere in the internal affairs of others, even though Zaire sometimes witnessed disturbing interferences in its own affairs," President Mobutu Sese Seko told PANA in Port Louis. He added that Zaire has nothing to hide.

Mobutu, who attended the 5th Francophone summit in Port Louis, Mauritius said he was convinced the political situation in Zaire would be clarified following negotiations between the government and the opposition Sacted Union. The talks centered on the holding of democratic and free elections under international supervision. The political parties [word indistinct] have enough time to participate in the polls.

Mobutu said Zaire was not condemned to political confusion, adding that we must find a way out.

#### **Mobutu Interviewed on Democracy, International Pressure**

*ID2010204493 Kinshasa Tele Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Interview with President Sese Seko Mobutu by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] My first question is, Have you met President Mitterrand, and if yes, then can you tell us what was said?

[Mobutu] I think that, as well as seeing me, President Mitterrand met with three other heads of states from Central Africa, that is my colleagues from Rwanda, Burundi, and Congo. There were four of us with him to sum up the progress of Franco-African cooperation. That is what happened.

[Correspondent] But were you not able to discuss face-to-face the crisis between France and Zaire?

[Mobutu] I never considered what is happening between France and ourselves as a crisis. In fact, there is a crisis between Belgium and Zaire, and unfortunately France and the United States have followed Belgium in this issue.

[Correspondent] You have been refused the right to enter French territory. How did you take that?

[Mobutu] Take this as you will, I feel fine in my own country. I am repeating what I told you earlier: beside all this started in the Kingdom of Belgium. During the visit of one of my colleagues to Brussels, some of my opponents, who are many in the Belgian capital, began to vociferate, to shout: Such and such is here, why? And Belgium took measures that were then applied by the others, and this is very regrettable. Why regrettable? One could say that I have been outcast for my opinions. There are two main trends in my country. Two main political trends at the current moment. To express one: You can come to Paris because you are against Mobutu. And the other: You are with Mobutu, you cannot come to Paris—and we are led to believe that is a country when the rule of law prevails. It is very serious. You are French, can you explain to me how you understand this gesture, this behavior?

[Correspondent] But tell me, Mr. President, to get back to your meeting yesterday. You are, if you will forgive the expression, treated like something of a leper, even by France. The president of Zaire, the largest French-speaking country, is received together with the little brothers from Rwanda and Burundi. Do you not feel that you are being boycotted politically? They are trying to force you to adopt a certain policy, so there are travel bans for your colleagues. You receive this special treatment.

[Mobutu] Well, you know, the answer to this question is very simple. You say that I am being treated like a leper. You are French, it is up to you to describe the attitude of your leaders. I will simply like to tell you this. Everything they have tried to do to get me on my knees—I do not know if I, who am here in front of you, am on my knees. I am not. As my people say, If the Zairean people are not with their leader, that is the main thing. Everything else that stems from abroad—behavior, attitudes, and so on—leaves me quite indifferent.

[Correspondent] If you say that the Zairean people are with you, then why not organize presidential elections right away?

[Mobutu] This is the only country in Africa that has embarked down this path. In this process of democratization, President Mobutu in his country, is the only one to demand as loudly as he can, that there should be elections, and it is the opposition who are opposed to them. That is how it is.

[Correspondent] Isn't it in a way the Army that is opposed to them? They mutinied last January. Do you still really control the Army?

[Mobutu] Well, this is our situation: It is a social problem. It is difficult: While I am talking to you, a monetary reform is underway, but remains frozen until the right conditions are met. Even in France [the Army would mutiny], if the Army had not been paid for one month, two months, three months. At this moment now, the Army is calm. It has been paid for three months. That is the explanation for certain situations. But I am in control of it, I am in complete control of it. It is not easy in Africa to control an Army of 100,000 men.

[Correspondent] You control even the mutineers?

[Mobutu] Well, I am not here to give you propaganda, so why do you ask me whether the mutineers are still there? What have I done about them? This is what you should have asked me.

[Correspondent] Well, tell me.

[Mobutu] Well, the answer is that very, very severe measures have been taken, but not political measures.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, you are seen abroad as the man who refuses all progress toward democracy in his country.

[Mobutu] The answer is very simple. The process of democratization in my country began before La Baule [speech by Mitterrand linking French aid to democratization] [passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] But you know very well what your political opponents say: They say Mobutu is only democratizing as a facade, that he is hanging on to power, that he is not letting go either of the Army, nor of the finances. So are you ready today to make a gesture as far as the Zairean finances are concerned, for example?

[Mobutu] Oh, I think you are several months behind the news. I think that—let us take the example of the Birindwa Government...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Which is only one of the two Zairean governments...

[Mobutu, interrupting] We do not have two governments. If there are two governments, you are the ones who say so. It is up to you to prove it to me. There is only the Birindwa government in the country, and after the political debate that took place in the Palais du Peuple [Palace of the People], it is now up to the new transition parliament to put to me one name according to the agreements and the political compromise.

[Correspondent] A new prime minister?

[Mobutu] That is what has been decided.

[Correspondent] Will you entrust to him the Bank of Zaire that you always want to control?

[Mobutu] Go to Kinshasa and ask Birindwa if he does not control the Bank of Zaire, if he is not in charge of finance. Go and ask him.

[Correspondent] And the Army?

[Mobutu] The Army is in the agreements. The Army, foreign affairs, and the security of the country all come under the head of state. All the rest—the things you are interested in: The Bank of Zaire, finance, the budget, I stress everything else, belongs to the government, and this has been the case since April. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. President, you have been in power for nearly 30 years...

[Mobutu, interrupting] Twenty-eight years next month.

[Correspondent] Well, From 1965 to 1993 makes it 28 years, and if one omits the last three years of problems, you have been the all-powerful president of this very rich country for 25 years. How do you explain the poverty of the population?

[Mobutu] Well, I am not here to give a balance sheet [of the country's record]. During 25 years, as I was telling you earlier, we have been referred to as the most stable country in the continent. You have followed the situation of the country during these 25 years, and you know very well that I have not been left alone. I have been in all [word indistinct], fighting against mercenaries. For instance, less than three months after the monetary reforms of April 1967, there was the affair of the mercenaries. I was in Shaba, Kivu, and in every place that was the target of destabilization. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] There are typical Zairean costumes, there are terms that are typically Zaireans. Do you think there is democracy à la Zairoise, different from Western democracies, perhaps giving less consideration to some notions of human rights?

[Mobutu] Dear friend, between us, allow me to put this question to you: Do you think there is one model of democracy that everyone copies in his or her country? I do not think it exists. For instance, the Anglo-Saxon method is different from yours!

[Correspondent] Are human rights not the same everywhere?

[Mobutu] Give me some examples of human rights. What do you call exactly the fact when one allows a country to have 400 political parties. This is just an example. One cannot create parties if one is not free!

[Correspondent] At the same time, several ethnic massacres take place in regions...

[Mobutu, interrupting] Listen, listen, let us be clear. Let us not confuse the issues. You say human rights and you say massacres. Are these massacres [carried out by people against each other] or are these massacres instigated by the authorities, wanted by the authorities, allowed by the authorities and ordered by the authorities?

[Correspondent] This is what Amnesty International has been saying.

[Mobutu] Oh la la, oh, oh listen! If you ask my view on Amnesty International, well its role is to sell martyrs, to find martyrs here and there. This is your role. Concerning Zaire, we know that we are the target of the leaders of Amnesty International. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Excuse me Mr. President, what is particularly criticized in this issue of human rights is the Presidential Guard.

[Mobutu] Yes? What does the Presidential Guard do according to you?

[Correspondent] Well, I ask the question, because according to reports, the Presidential Guard has committed many blunders.

[Mobutu] This is what the Presidential Guard has done in Kivu for example: I left 155 members of this Presidential Guard for one month only, putting them at the disposal of great traditional chiefs who did not feel secure because they were against the massacre. This was in July and we are in October. No traditional chief wants to let one single man of the Presidential Guard go. While Amnesty International criticizes this Presidential Guard, the traditional chiefs praise it. This is the confusion. It is all well staying in London and writing reports and telling [word indistinct] this is all the difference.

[Correspondent] Mr. President, I think particularly about the events of Kinshasa which left numerous victims, including the French ambassador. What happened then?

[Mobutu] There was looting and I cannot describe to you what exactly happened. It is a sad incident that I regret, as my message showed to President Mitterrand and the French Government. I still cannot understand what really happened. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What are the benefits of this new era, because you have mentioned only negative things. What is the use of playing the democrat in the end?

[Mobutu] What?

[Correspondent] What is the use of playing the democrat?

[Mobutu] Since we are in the democratic process, one cannot go back, and the deadline for the people to decide is 30 December 1994 [year as heard].

[Correspondent] Where is one heading in Angola? Will there be concrete proposals on your part?

[Mobutu] Well, I am not in the spot in Angola to judge, and I can judge only on the basis of what I hear: Radio, TV, what they say.

[Correspondent] No support for Savimbi?

[Mobutu] What?

[Correspondent] No support for Savimbi?

[Mobutu] Well, it is in fact about 1,000 km from Kinshasa or from Gbadolite [to the Angolan border].

[Correspondent] There are several thousands of kilometers of common border?

[Mobutu] What?

[Correspondent] There are several thousand kilometers of common border.

[Mobutu] Yes, 2,600.

[Correspondent] Therefore, there is enough for passing arms?

[Mobutu] Oh dear, oh dear! Let us not go this far. I believe that... [pauses] Do not try to incriminate, do not try to use hints in this way to implicate my country. No, this is really gratuitous. No, No. We have our own problems, and it is enough for us. We have not created disorders in our neighbors. Well, this is not in my policies.

[Correspondent] A last question, Mr. President, a simple one: Why are you giving the impression of clinging to power?

[Mobutu] I am not giving the impression of clinging to power. The truth is that I am, today at the hour at which I am speaking to you, I am in power as a defiance. I should like to see those who go to Paris, Brussels, and London and say that Mobutu is thrown out by the people, the people do not want him, well let them prove it! Only the elections will judge. They will enable the people to say what they want. It is then, and only then that the truth, all the truth, will be known. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] After your meeting with President Mitterrand yesterday, can one say that relations between France and Zaire have been normalized?

[Mobutu] I believe that I have answered this question. Me, what I regret is to see a power like France toe Belgium's line, which wants to harm. I would not say its former colony, but President Mobutu.

[Correspondent] Normalized or not?

[Mobutu] Things have already been returning to normal since I have nothing against France, and what can France reproach me with?

[Correspondent] Your relations with Francois Mitterrand have never been very easy?

[Mobutu] What?

[Correspondent] Your relations with Francois Mitterrand have never been very easy?

[Mobutu] Look, my name is not Francois Mitterrand. You are talking to me about Francois Mitterrand. Well, since he has been at the Elysee he has received me several times. I received him twice in Zaire, and he received me several times. This proves that our relations are good. [passage omitted]



## Djibouti

### Opposition Leader Urges Unity 'To Save' Nation

AB2010171493 Paris AFP in French 0816 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Djibouti, 19 Oct (AFP)—Aden Robleh Awaleh, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Djibouti (opposition PND), has appealed to all opposition parties and movements for "unity of action to save Djibouti from disintegration."

At a news conference held at his home on Monday [18 October] afternoon, Hassan Aptidon Gouled's opponent, proposed the formation of an "intraopposition committee" to organize a grand march for democracy. According to him, notice of a general strike and civil disobedience will then be given "to force the government to restore peace and put the nation on the path of true democracy."

He accused a "handful of men of seizing power for their own benefit." For him, President Gouled Aptidon's government is in a "state of decadence, with an administration which is no longer functional and is plagued with growing corruption." "The economy is certainly heading for bankruptcy and the people have no rights," he added. Finally, he appealed to the government to take the "first steps" towards the armed rebellion of the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy, adding that "compromises are necessary on both sides."

## Kenya

### President Moi Assures Citizens of Protection

E12010160493 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 0927 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Nyayo Stadium, Nairobi marking Kenyatta Day—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] As we celebrate this 41st anniversary of Kenyatta Day, it is appropriate to underline the significance of our independence. Certainly we did not win our freedom to undermine one another. The truth is that Kenyans fought to be free, so that they can conduct their affairs in a peaceful political atmosphere. Leaders who do not appreciate that fact and continue to incite Kenyans to engage in uncivil activities should therefore realize they are destroying the nation.

As I have said during past Kenyatta Days, freedom is a God-given right and no person or political party has the right to deny anybody the opportunity to enjoy it. However, as a nation, we should bear in mind that we can only enjoy the benefits of freedom if we respect the rights of others, however poor or disadvantaged they may be. Regrettably, there are certain individuals who only promote the rights of their supporters by suppressing the rights of others. Such an approach to politics is divisive and unacceptable, as it breeds confrontation and suspicion among our people.

The tribal conflicts that have gripped parts of our country were sparked off by leaders who believe that the only way to secure their leadership positions is by championing narrow tribal interests. But as I have said before, it is my primary duty as your president to protect lives and property of all Kenyans so that they can reap the fruits of independence. My government will therefore continue to deal firmly with persons who are bent on inciting Kenyans to engage in uncivil activities.

As we mark this day, let us resolve that Kenyans should not suffer loss of any kind due to [the] selfish conduct of some few individuals. Above all, we did not shed innocent blood in pursuit of self-interests which have no relevance to the interests of the Kenyan nation as a whole. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, as I said during my address on Moi Day, the world is increasingly becoming interdependent. Whatever difficulties face the people, however far off they may be in other parts of the world, should be the concern of every responsible human being. In this regard, Kenyans cannot ignore the suffering the people of Somalia and southern Sudan are going through. For too long, innocent lives have been lost in these countries, resulting in a large number of women and children fleeing to Kenya and other peaceful countries.

Whereas Kenya acknowledges the effort by the United Nations to restore order in Somalia, it is our belief that the problem in Somalia can only be solved by Somalis themselves. I therefore appeal to leaders of the various factions to rise above personal and clan interests in favor of peace for all. Innocent blood has been shed in Somalia and it is time the various leaders respected the sanctity of human life. On our part, we will continue to do everything possible to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Somalia.

Equally, I appeal to leaders of southern Sudan to resolve the leadership crisis that faces them and forge a united approach to their problem. Like the people in Somalia, the people in southern Sudan deserve a break from the long reign of death and destruction. They need to free themselves from the culture of violence and suffering. However, this can only be possible if leaders agree to promote the general welfare of their people.

As with Somalia, Kenya will continue to play her part to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Sudanese conflict. But as I have said, a lasting solution to the conflict, either in Somalia or southern Sudan, can only be brought about through the participation of all the people concerned in the respective countries.

Elsewhere in Africa, we are encouraged by the recent political developments in South Africa, but equally worried by incidents of violence which, if left unchecked, would derail the process leading to the first multiracial elections next year. It is however our hope that all South Africans of goodwill will mobilize all the resources at their disposal to [word indistinct] the way towards the birth of a new, nonracial South Africa. In this respect south Africans can

count on the prayers and support of Kenyans as they embark on the important political transition.

During the last three years our country has experienced unprecedented drought, which has resulted in significant crop failure. Indeed, this year, our harvest will be much lower than last year. That means, apart from facing political challenges, both local and international, Kenyans must also be conscious of the effect that drought is having on our efforts to be self-sufficient in food. Prolonged drought, which has reduced the amount of water available for both domestic and industrial use, has also resulted in the destruction of catchment areas from which we derive most of our water resources. Whereas there is little we can do in relation to drought, we can nevertheless check further the structure of catchment areas by protecting them. Water is life and we must do everything possible to ensure that we protect sources of water for both the present and future generations. I would therefore like the ministries in charge of agriculture, environment, and provincial administration to work together to find practical ways and the means of protecting all sources of water.

In conclusion let me once again reiterate the need for all of us to be mindful of the welfare of one another. Like Moi Day, Kenyatta Day should also be an occasion for minding the welfare of members of our society who are disadvantaged. Equally, we too should also emulate our freedom fighters and make sacrifices to help those who are in need. That way, we should be fulfilling the dreams of the many patriotic Kenyans who lost their lives and made it possible for us to be free today. Thank you. [applause]

### Further Reportage on Ethnic Clashes in Narok District

#### Minister: 'No Regrets' Over Events

EA2010143893 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
20 Oct 93 p 1

[Excerpt] Local Government Minister William Ole Ntimama said yesterday he had no regrets about the events in Enosupukia because the Maasai were fighting for their rights. He told Parliament that the Kikuyus "had suppressed the Maasai, taken their land and degraded their environment. [no end quote as published] "We had to say enough is enough. I had to lead the Maasai in protecting our rights."

Mr Ntimama was speaking during a debate on the Narok killings which was brought to the House under Standing Order Number 20 as a definite matter of urgent national importance by the leader of the opposition, Mr Oginga Odinga. Mr Odinga named Mr Ntimama as the person behind the Enosupukia killings and threatened that if this was the case, then other people are "men and capable of retaliating". Mr Odinga said that if the KANU [Kenya African National Union] side wanted to be violent, "men are everywhere and we shall also fight back". He said that KANU cannot be talking of peace if its ministers were preaching violence. [passage omitted]

#### Commissioner Bans 'Offensive' Weapons

EA2010181093 Nairobi KNA in English 1315 GMT  
20 Oct 93

[Text] Narok, 20 Oct (KNA)—The Narok District commissioner [DC], Mr. Callistus Akello, has banned the carrying of offensive weapons in public places throughout the district, for the sake of peace.

Mr. Akello, who was addressing wananchi [citizens] at Narok town today, directed the police to arrest any person failing to obey the ban. The DC also warned those taking advantage of the delicate situation in the district to engage in cattle rustling and other forms of thefts, and said that such persons could not be tolerated, as they were creating insecurity.

The Narok Town Council chairman, Councillor Kelena Ole Nghoe, cautioned wananchi against lawlessness, saying that instability and disunity will slow down development in the district.

#### Fighting 'Spilling' Into Nakuru

EA2010204693 Nairobi KNA in English 1445 GMT  
20 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Nakuru, 20 Oct (KNA)—The Rift Valley provincial commissioner [PC], Mr. Ishmael Chelanga, today warned that the government will act against people fomenting tribal clashes in Enosupukia and Mau Narok areas of Narok and Nakuru Districts, respectively. He directed the two district security committees to swing into action against those involved in fanning the flare-up, regardless of their tribal backgrounds, political affiliations or special status.

The PC issued the directive when he addressed thousands of wananchi [citizens] who thronged the Afraha Stadium, Nakuru, to mark this year's Kenyatta day. He said all the tribes in Narok were there to fend for themselves, adding that no one had a right to harass the other, especially at those times of economic hardships. At the same time, Mr. Chelanga commended leaders of all parties from Nakuru and Uasin Gishu districts for preaching reconciliation among various committees in Molo, Burnt Forest and Londiani, resulting in restoration of peace, harmony and order. He challenged Narok leaders to do the same, as the fighting in Enosupukia was spilling over into Nakuru.

Chelanga lamented that the government was being forced to spend a lot of money on the security in the clash areas, which could otherwise have been spent on development programmes. He said the tribal flare-up in the areas had distracted people from engaging in development programmes. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Official Warns Conflict Could Escalate if UN Pulls Out

*E 12010211193 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] If the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] and U.S. forces leave the country without finding a solution that can bring peace in Somalia, the civil war could escalate. Mohamed Qanyareh Afrah, the United Somali Congress chairman said at a press conference attended by some of the representatives of the 12 Somali political organizations and local and foreign journalists at the Presidency of the Republic of Somalia.

He gave a detailed explanation of political, security, and reconciliation issues and how to arrive at a lasting peaceful solution to the current problems in Somalia. He said there was a need to implement UN Resolution No. 814, to ensure the disarmament of all militias in the country. He said that if this resolution were not implemented, civil war would start again.

Qanyareh said that 98 percent of the Somali people supported UNOSOM's work in the country, and noted that it was not possible for 2 percent to trample on the rights of the majority of the Somali people. He said that one individual cannot stand in the way of the good of the Somali people, and that [Mohamed Farah] Aidid had trampled underfoot the rights of the Somali people, and those of the international community. He said that the 12 political organizations could never participate in a conference attended by Aidid.

Speaking about the intended visit by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to the country, he said the Somali people would warmly welcome him, and described him as praiseworthy for turning the world's attention to the severe problems in Somalia. At the end of the press conference, journalists asked the chairman several questions on Somali affairs, which he answered frankly.

### Somaliland President Proposes Peace Plan

*E 12010214193 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the republic of Somaliland yesterday during their routine meeting approved the peace plan proposed to the Council by the President of the republic of Somaliland Mohamed Hap Ibrahim Egal. The plan by the president of the republic of Somaliland concerns achieving peace in Somalia. The written peace plan by the president of the republic of Somaliland, Mr. Egal, states that the crisis prevailing in Somalia should be solved through Somali culture headed by elders. The peace proposal states that the republic of Somaliland has achieved peace through unity, calm and age-old traditions based on cultural [word indistinct] without any support or encouragement from outsiders.

Similarly, Somalia, just like the republic of Somaliland, can achieve lasting peace through the same approach. The president called for the formation of a neutral committee composed of 21 members of which equal numbers should come from the Republic of Djibouti, the republic of Somaliland and Somalis from Zone Five [the Somali region] of Ethiopia. The committee should be chaired by the United Nations and should meet in one of the following towns—Djibouti, Dire Dawa [eastern Ethiopia] or Hargeysa in the republic of Somaliland.

The peace proposal says that the committee should visit Gaalkacyo, Beledweyne, Dhuusa Marreeb, Baydhabo, Gedo, Kismaayo, Boosaaso and Mogadishu. The peace committee should remain in these regions for one week. During their stay they should address the people at least twice, once at the regional capital and once at a suitable place within the region. The committee should also hold talks with leaders of society and factional leaders of the fighting fronts.

The peace proposal by the president of the republic of Somaliland, Mohamed Hap Ibrahim Egal says the Somali people seriously need peace and for that reason we must take the most appropriate road to peace. The president says the United Nations's role in this peace plan should be confined to support and encouragement. Egal added that all steps taken would be taken in the name of the United Nations and that other suggestions and achievements will come from the Somali people based on their culture.

The president of the republic of Somaliland, Mohamed Hap Ibrahim Egal, finally appealed to the leaders to whom this proposal is addressed to give the peace proposal all the support it deserves. They should open their hearts to this proposal which is the only one acceptable to the Somali communities. This peace proposal is being sent to:

The president of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi.

The president of the Republic of Djibouti, Hasan Gouled Aptidon.

The president of Eritrea, Isayas Afewerki.

The U.S. special envoy, Robert Oakley.

The UN special envoy, Admiral Jonathan Howe.

### OAU Secretary Says Somaliland Not Recognized

*1B2010132093 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 Oct (PANA)—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) does not recognise the self-proclaimed republic of Somaliland, the secretary-general [of the] African body, Salim Ahmed Salim, has said. Salim said in an interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in Addis Ababa on Monday [18 October] that the destiny and future of Somalia must be decided by all Somalis in a peaceful



atmosphere. He called on the international community to assist the northern Somali region in its rehabilitation and reconciliation efforts.

Salim said although Somaliland was relatively peaceful, the needs of the people must be catered for by the international community. Somaliland, a former British colony merged with Somalia, a former Italian colony, in 1960 to form the Republic of Somalia. The latter proclaimed its independence in 1991 following the overthrow of President Mohamed Siad Barre. During the Somali reconciliation talks in Addis Ababa in March, community leaders from the area attended as observers saying they were not directly involved.

The new leader of Somaliland, Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, Somalia's prime minister at independence in 1960, said the Addis Ababa talks were for the feuding clans in Somalia. Somaliland, he said was withdrawing from the union and the two sister states emerging will be more effective homes for all Somalis than in the past. No country has yet recognised the self-proclaimed republic.

### Uganda

#### **Civic Education, Election Monitoring Commission Formed**

*EA2010152293 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] The National Organization for Civic Education and Election Monitoring, NOCEEM, a newly formed (?association) of nongovernmental organizations, NGO's, is soon

launching an intensive civic education and election monitoring program throughout Uganda to prepare the voters for the constituent assembly elections.

This was disclosed by the chairperson of NOCEEM, Mrs. Salome Bbosa, in Kampala today [19 October]. Mrs. Salome Bbosa, who is also the chairperson of the Uganda Law Society, said that without any civic education, the forthcoming elections will be meaningless. According to the program unveiled, national seminars for training district civic education and election monitoring trainers will start tomorrow at the Pope Paul Memorial Center with the arrival of upcountry participants. The training will take three days and the trainees will be expected to train others at district level. About 18,000 Ugandans are expected to attend at the parish level, targeted to educate the wananchi [citizens] on the issues involved in the constituent assembly elections.

It has also been announced that a civic education program for Kampala city will be launched by the district executive secretary at the council chambers tomorrow at 2:30 PM. All religious leaders, heads of department, councillors and ministry officials have been invited to attend.

### **Afrikaner National Union Delegates Walk Out of Talks**

*MB2110133193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324  
GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union, AVU] delegation at democracy talks in Kempton Park walked out on Thursday, accusing a Labour Party delegate of allowing the AVU to be portrayed as "liars".

The small AVU—generally considered a more moderate alternative to the Afrikaner Volksunie [as received]—has demanded an apology, failing which the Union said it would have to consider its options with regard to returning to talks.

### **Alliance Rejects ANC, Government Summit Proposal**

*MB2010201893 Johannesburg SABC TV I Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] The Executive Council of the Freedom Alliance has rejected the government and the ANC's [African National Congress] idea that a leaders' summit or a full session at the World Trade Center should only take place after a resolution on a constitution has been reached. The Freedom Alliance emphasized in a statement that a summit should be held before a constitution is finalized. The Alliance said if that does not happen, such a summit will be trapped between support for and opposition against the final draft constitution.

### **Meyer Expects Interim Constitution Agreement in 3 Weeks**

*MB2110072793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2259  
GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA—Reaching agreement on an interim constitution within the next three weeks would be a tremendous task, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer warned on Wednesday.

Mr Meyer told local and foreign delegates at the South African International Trade Exhibition Conference the country "will have a result" within three weeks. All political parties would have agreed on the interim constitution by mid-November or an alternative manner would have to be adopted to legitimise the process. There was therefore the likelihood of a national all-race referendum as already proposed by State President F.W. de Klerk. "However, the goal we're striving for is to reach agreement on an all inclusive basis," Mr Meyer said, "that's the priority."

It was to this end that the government was not only taking part in the multiparty talks but was also holding bilateral discussions with the members of the Freedom Alliance. Mr Meyer stressed the country's transition to democracy, and

specifically the agreement on the interim constitution, could only succeed if it was legitimate.

Therefore, it was crucial all parties be committed to the constitutional agreements and that South Africa's population see themselves as part of it. Mr Meyer said this would give the Transitional Executive Council, and a future government of national unity, "the legitimacy the current government lacks".

### **CP To Reject Negotiating Council's New National Symbols**

*MB2110095793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934  
GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] would not recognise any flag or anthem forced on it by "aliens", it said in a statement in Pretoria on Thursday.

Rejecting the proposed national symbols, the CP's education spokesman Andrew Gerber said the national symbols being considered by the Negotiating Council were of no consequence to the Afrikaner/Boerevolk [Boer people].

The CP had not submitted any suggestions as the symbols were being proposed for a unitary state of which the volk did not want to be part. "If symbols have to be altered, we will do it ourselves and the history and traditions of our people will be the deciding factor. We will not stand to attention for a flag and anthem which are forced onto us by aliens and 'hensoppers' [quitters]."

In a separate statement, Boerestaat Party [Boer State Party—BSP] leader Robert van Tonder also rejected the proposed flag, which he termed the Ndebele flag, and stated the BSP's preference for the old Vierkleur [republican flag]. "The only solution for multiparty negotiators is to accept a flag with white and black spots, which reflects the variety of colours in the country, with a coca-cola bottle in the middle to symbolise South Africa's new status as an American vassal state," he said. The "Ken Jy die Volk" [Do You Know the People] folk-song would remain the BSP's anthem, he added.

### **De Klerk, Romanian President Sign Cooperation Agreement**

*MB2110071293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2356  
GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk and Romanian President Ion Iliescu signed a co-operation agreement between the two countries on Wednesday. The agreement was signed at a meeting at Pretoria's Union Buildings after Mr de Klerk briefed Mr Iliescu on the negotiation process and South Africa's role in southern Africa.

They discussed trade promotion, joint ventures and tourism. The agreement is intended to promote mutual understanding of the history, culture, scientific, technological and sporting achievements of the two countries.

The two countries also agreed to intensify and broaden economic, trade, industrial and environmental co-operation and to encourage direct capital investment in both countries.

Mr. Hiescu is scheduled to leave South Africa on Thursday.

### **COSATU Leader Sam Shilowa on Proposed Mass Action**

*MR 9010163393 Johannesburg SABC TV I Network in English 0815 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Interview with COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa by SABC economics correspondent Zweli Ncube on the "Good Morning, South Africa," GMSA, program; first paragraph studio introduction—live]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has called for a nationwide strike on November the 15th, and in the studio to discuss the matter is COSATU head, Sam Shilowa, who talks to Zweli Ncube, of our economics desk, and over to you Zweli:

[Ncube] Thank you, David, and Sam, good morning and welcome to GMSA. Sam, there are two issues at stake here, the two clauses on the draft bill of rights: One is the right of employers to lock out workers, and the second one is the issue of tenure for public servants beyond elections. One of them was agreed upon by the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP [South African Communist Party] at the multiparty talks. How come you are now disputing this issue? The one on the right of employers to lock you out?

[Shilowa] I think it's important to clarify that both the ANC and the SACP have consistently said that that clause does not belong there. I think they only agreed to that clause about a week or two-and-a-half weeks ago, after they had got an indication that there was an agreement by COSATU and the NMC [National Manpower Commission], which I think as we have indicated had not been approved as by the constitutional structure. So it's not a fault of the African National Congress, but we believe that together with us they will be able to take the issue up again.

[Ncube] But surely one would have expected consultations between you and the ANC and the SACP before agreeing to such a clause?

[Shilowa] Certainly there had been consultations, but I think, as I indicated, that the central executive and the Exco [Executive Committee] had the final say, and I think having indicated that they are not happy with that aspect, it has been raised with the ANC, and we are now looking at the matter. But we also intend to take it up with employers so that jointly we are able to find what is it that can be done about it. Can I also add that we are looking into a number of constitutions, and so far we

haven't come across any constitution that has the right to lock out, even though we have found many that have the right of workers to strike.

[Ncube] You've decided to go on strike without consulting the ANC. You consulted the ANC after that. Why, if this is an alliance?

[Shilowa] Well, I think we are in alliance with the ANC, and I think there should be ongoing consultation, but on the other hand I think we have taken into account that the (EC) [Executive Committee] felt that that issue was important for us to be able to announce immediately to our members whatever problem we had, and that [pauses] ... Of course, have all agreed with the ANC that in future we need to avoid such aspects, but I think the issue is not about the alliance splitting or whatever. It's a fact that where we have a mandate, and the structure feels we need to communicate that direct to our members, we are due to oblige to do so.

[Ncube] So you're denying that there's a rift between COSATU and the ANC?

[Shilowa] There's definitely no rift between us and the ANC. We've had discussions on these issues. Obviously differences of tactics, politics, and others will emerge from time to time. But I think that's always there.

[Ncube] What if the ANC is against the strike? Are you going to call it off?

[Shilowa] I think if the ANC is against the strike, what the ANC will have to do is to first point out why it's against the strike and, obviously, COSATU will have to look into that. In the event that COSATU is convinced that the ANC's objections are correct, COSATU will reconsider. But if our members feel that despite what the ANC is saying we need to go ahead, we will have to obey those decisions of our members.

[Ncube] Very much against the ANC-SACP alliance?

[Shilowa] Well, it will not be very much against the ANC-SACP. It will be the fact that the leadership of the ANC and the SACP also carries out the mandate of its own constituency and in that instant it will mean that COSATU will have to decide to obey its own constituency. After all, it is that constituency that we speak on behalf of.

[Ncube] Can I look at this and see it as a (show of sense) by the new COSATU leadership?

[Shilowa] Definitely not. They have tried in the past to demonize Jay [Naidoo] and many other people, so I think they are just trying to do that. But I think the issue that we should look at is that it's not so much only the two clauses that were indicated. It's also about the fact that we are saying we want to strengthen the hand of the ANC and the party at the negotiations; we want to show the Freedom Alliance that they can't just push the allies around in the negotiations. We want to show De Klerk that he can't just unilaterally decide to call a referendum.

and that, obviously, have to stand up in defense of both worker rights and democracy.

[Ncube] But most of these are being discussed at the World Trade Center and surely that's a better place to go to?

[Shilowa] Well, definitely that is why we are calling on our workers to march to the World Trade Center together with us so that we can be able, as COSATU, to present what our memorandum is. And of course, the ANC will be raising this issue. But I think what we're saying is that the ANC is being pushed too far to the limit. You look at the question of the powers, duties, and functions of the regions that are being demanded both by the regime and by the Freedom Alliance, like education, housing and so forth. I mean, this will strip any central government of any power and we're saying, together with our allies, we want to put a stop to that.

[Ncube] The other clause, of course, is the security of tenure for public servants beyond elections. Why do you have a problem with this?

[Shilowa] Let me indicate from the onset that COSATU understands that in day one after the elections, there will have to be delivery of services, and that we are not trying to say to anyone that they don't have job security. But we also want to indicate that we don't accept the fact that there should be clauses that are worded in such a manner that ensures that one, you insulate the commission for administration; secondly, you make it impossible for social change to take place through the restructuring of the state services.

[Ncube] How do you tell these people that their jobs are secured if you say you don't want such a clause?

[Shilowa] But I think what we're saying is that there are a number of bureaucrats whose approach has been to faithfully serve the implementation of apartheid, and that we cannot allow that to happen. You also take the issue of what the state has just done in haste and secrecy. They extended for three years the position of [name indistinct] without consulting us.

[Ncube] In conclusion, you also have some kind of practical demands. Can't you just take this to the World Trade Center or to the ANC or SACP people without making them part of the whole problem?

[Shilowa] I think we can, but on the other hand, as I've indicated, we have learnt that the only negotiations that have succeeded are those that are backed by action by workers on the street.

[Ncube] Sam, thank you very much. Thanks for coming.

[Shilowa] Thank you.

### NP Reacts to Strike Call

MB2110074493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118  
GMT 20 Oct 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the National Party Federal Council]

[Text] It is unacceptable that the country's economy should become the battlefield of the internal power struggle in the ANC [African National Congress] SACP [South African Communist Party] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance.

COSATU's proposed national strike on November 15, has the potential to seriously harm the South African economy. It is essential that every organisation and institution opposed to COSATU's strategy of blackmail take hands to oppose their destructive intentions.

COSATU may have disclosed some of the reasons for threatening the strike. They have not, however disclosed all their reasons. We believe, more important than the reasons already mentioned by COSATU are: - COSATU's insistence that 20 of their members should occupy high ranking possible on the ANC candidates list for the election. - A warning shot to the ANC that they should not take COSATU's support for granted.

### Police, ANC, SACP March to New Brighton Police Station

MB2110131993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1212  
GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 21 SAPA—More than 500 Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popercu] supporters accompanied by about 2,000 African National Congress [ANC] and SA Communist Party [SACP] supporters marched to the New Brighton Police Station, near Port Elizabeth, on Thursday afternoon.

The march was observed by United Nations observers, peace monitors and members of the Red Cross Society. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Before the march began, a UN observer said all parties concerned had expressed satisfaction with the police flexibility in applying regulations granting permission for the march.

Popercu President Gregory Rockman was at the head of the march and was to hand over a petition at the New Brighton Police Station. Terms making the march legal include the stipulation that the group reach the police station by 3PM on Thursday.

**APLA To Meet SADF Delegation in Harare  
28-29 Oct**

*MB2110123793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138  
GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—The high command of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) is to meet a delegation of the SA Defence Force (SADF) under the chairmanship of Zimbabwe's defence minister, Mr Moven Mahashi, in Harare from October 28-29.

Pan-Africanist Congress National Organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news on Thursday that the recent raid by the SADF on an alleged APLA base in Umtata had made such a meeting more urgent. The meeting would focus on a mutual cessation of hostilities, the violence and joint control of all armed formations during the transition and election period.

A spokesperson of the SADF would neither confirm nor deny the meeting.

**ANC Calls For Affirmative Action To Correct Injustices**

*MB2110093593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it does not want to provoke a civil war by getting whites fired from their jobs, but that gross imbalances in areas such as the Afrikaner male-dominated public service will have to change. An ANC National Executive Council member, Professor Albie Sachs, said in Cape Town that although the organization did not have a final policy on affirmative action, measures to correct past injustices had to be corrected in order to ensure the survival of the South African economy. He said rationalization with the usual trade union settlements would probably have to be implemented at some stage.

Speaking on the same occasion, the ANC's western Cape chairman, Dr. Allan Boesak, said it had never been ANC policy to prescribe to businesses to appoint blacks instead of coloreds or Indians. He said the ANC would advise companies with a policy of preference for blacks, but the other groups were also part of the oppressed.

**Ministry on Mandela Claims Police 'Stoking' Violence**

*MB2010121893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206  
GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA—African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela's statement on Radio Metro that the SA police (SAP) were stoking violence to keep 40 per cent of the electorate away from the ballot was a blatant lie, the Ministry of Law and Order said.

It said in a statement on Wednesday the allegation, reported in a Johannesburg newspaper, was a "flimsy

smokescreen behind which the ANC wishes to hide its own involvement in the carnage".

"Mr Mandela conveniently ignored his own unwillingness or inability to address either the culture of political intolerance gripping his own supporters or his organisation's bloody rivalry with the Inkatha Freedom Party." The ministry added that to attempt to turn the SAP into a scapegoat for the ANC's involvement in the violence was a direct insult to the 192 policemen who had been brutally murdered this year in the fight against crime and violence.

"Blaming the SAP for the violence will only result in the underlying causes of the conflict in South Africa going unaddressed and ensuring they are worsened and perpetuated even after next year's elections," the ministry said.

**ANC Warns Against Unilateral Fuel Price Formula Change**

*MB2010113193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1102  
GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 20 SAPA—The African National Congress (ANC) welcomed the news that government may consider a change in the present petrol price formula, but warned it not to act unilaterally. It said the government had indicated it would consider a change in the petrol price formula to either reduce the petrol price or avert another increase. "That is to be welcomed, but the ANC warns the government not to be tempted to act unilaterally," said the ANC in a statement in Johannesburg.

"The National Economic Forum, whose proposal to suspend last month's seven cents a litre petrol price increase was rejected by the government, remains the only legitimate and credible body through which any restructuring can be done."

The ANC also gave its unqualified support to Thursday's summit of major labour federations and taxi organisations affected by the fuel price increase.

**ANC-Hired Pollster Views National 'Despondency'**

*MB2110060493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944  
GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Durban Oct 20 SAPA—"The goodwill is gone" in South Africa and close to 50 per cent of blacks are apathetic about the future, according to leading researcher Dr. Jannie Hofmeyer. Currently contracted to the African National Congress's election campaign, Dr. Hofmeyer was speaking in Durban on Wednesday as a guest of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (IDASA).

He painted a bleak picture of despondency in the country, saying a recent nationwide survey of urban blacks showed that close to half of those interviewed perceived an ideal place which was not South Africa.



This was a reflection of people's attitudes, which were at their most negative after the assassination of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani, and before the announcement of the election date.

The future of unity lay with bodies like the peace secretariat, and the efforts of non-governmental organisations, Dr. Hofmeyer predicted. "Inspirational language in this environment starts to ring hollow."

On the eve of President F.W. de Klerk's reforms in 1990, about 76 per cent of whites had not been ready to respond to the initiatives, but a category of about 24 per cent of "leader-led" types had been willing to accept the president's authority.

Prior to February 1990, the majority of blacks had been fundamentally opposed to dominant institutions like the government and big business. At the time, about 41 per cent of blacks had been highly alienated, sensation-seeking and aggressive, with a high use of stimulants.

Dr. Hofmeyer said, however, that about 50 per cent of whites and 47 per cent of blacks were amenable to change and could form the basis for a stable transition and national unity. This was constantly challenged by the mood of despondency, with goodwill having disappeared and people no longer as enthusiastic about change.

Along with this had come the re-emergence of racial stereotypes, such as whites criticising African backwardness, and blacks disapproving of white selfishness, he said.

#### South African Press Review for 21 Oct

MB2110115993

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

COSATU Strike "Blackmail" - Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 October in its page 6 editorial says the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, call for a national strike on 15 November is suggestive of "blackmail—agree or else." COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa says COSATU will proceed with the strike "regardless of the damage to the economy." It also appears COSATU did not discuss the strike with its allies, the African National Congress, ANC, and the South African Communist Party, SACP. This suggests to THE CITIZEN that COSATU "is prepared to follow its own agenda in which case an ANC government might find COSATU as bolshie as the South African Government does."

#### THE STAR

U.S. Resorts to "Gunboat Tactics" in Haiti—"Bill Clinton is not having a happy time when it comes to foreign affairs," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 October. "The spectres of Bosnia and Somalia are now joined by what looks very much like the Haiti debacle." "The anti-democratic forces look pretty loathsome from the outside. But the military leader may have a point when he says 'this is an internal problem and must be solved by Haitians'. America has a tendency to insist on solving other people's problems—and in the process often exacerbating them. Superpower status does not automatically guarantee the moral high ground, and avowed pursuit of democratic ideals is often sullied. Now it's back to gunboat tactics and an uncertain outcome."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Katlehong Hostel Scandal—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 October in a page 14 editorial refers to the isolation of the Kwesine hostel in Katlehong. The hostel is an Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, "stronghold to which many Inkatha supporters have fled from their township homes to escape attacks from ANC-supporting rivals. There could be as many as 3,000 people in the hostel—men, women and children, some of whom were born there. They cannot leave in cars, or catch taxis, and must travel in groups by train to get to work." "A group of white right-wingers, in a police-escorted convoy, delivered food to the hostel dwellers at the weekend, earning a rebuke from an ANC spokesman for 'fanning existing tensions'." BUSINESS DAY points out that it is "all very well for South Africans to sing peace songs, and organise soccer games with their political opponents as gestures of goodwill. But while the Kwesine Hostel scandal is swept under the carpet, what claims can we have to being a civilised society, let alone an aspirant democracy?"

#### CAPE TIMES

Is ANC Justice Lynch Law?—"The reaction of some senior ANC leaders to the Hani murder verdict is hardly reassuring to democrats who believe that if justice is to prevail in the new South Africa, the judiciary should be free from political interference," declares a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 18 October. Unlike Nelson Mandela, "who accepted that justice had been done" senior office bearers are "threatening that an ANC government would reopen the case because of Gaye Derby-Lewis's acquittal. Is this to be the ANC's attitude towards every court decision with which it disagrees? Is available evidence before the court no longer to be the deciding factor in the conviction or acquittal of accused people, but rather the political sentiment of the onlookers? Are the due process of the law to be replaced by the lynch justices of old?"

**Angola****UN Ambassador Comments on Sanctions Against UNITA**

*MB2010180493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, says he believes the UN Security Council will adopt stronger measures against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in its next meeting if the latter fails to present alternative solutions to the Angolan problem by 30 October. Mbinda said this yesterday at the 4 February International Airport before his departure for New York.

[Mbinda] "The UN Security Council has decided to apply sanctions against UNITA because of its belligerent actions, for disrespecting the UN Security Council resolutions, and particularly for failing to comply with paragraphs six and 12 of UN Security Council Resolution 851. Since the UN Security Council will meet again at the end of this month, we believe that it will adopt stronger measures against UNITA to force it to comply with these resolutions."

[Announcer] The Angolan ambassador to the United Nations said the Angolan Government wants to see UNITA comply with the UN Security Council resolutions and the Bicesse Accords.

[Mbinda] "The Angolan Government will demand that UNITA complies not only with the UN Security Council resolutions but also with the entire Bicesse Accord which it signed. I think this is the right path to follow and the UN Security Council has already been requested to adopt these measures."

[Announcer] On sanctions that the Angolan Government hopes will be applied against UNITA, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda said:

[Mbinda] "I believe these measures will depend on the UN Security Council. If UNITA fails to comply with the UN Security Council resolutions by 30 October, however, its bank accounts and the movement of its leaders to other parts of the world will be affected. Other important sanctions will also be applied against UNITA to force it to respect the UN resolutions. I think there are other sanctions that can be imposed against UNITA. It will be up to the UN Security Council to examine other chapters, particularly chapter seven of the UN Charter."

[Announcer] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda also said the United States currently has a new view of Angola.

[Mbinda] "We have been observing greater coverage of the Angolan situation in the U.S. mass media. THE NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, and other newspapers have been carrying many reports on the Angolan situation. We observe that the U.S. mass media is much

more informed about the situation here. This means that UNITA lies and maneuvers can no longer go unnoticed."

**Mozambique****Further on Government, Renamo Meetings With UN Chief****Both Sides 'Pleased'**

*MB2010152293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] The two signatories to the Mozambique General Peace Accord are pleased with the outcome of their meeting with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali in Maputo today. Without elaborating, they guaranteed that the documents stating the date for the confinement of troops will be approved shortly. The UN secretary general said he was also pleased with the meeting, stressing that it led to the creation of a new atmosphere that will promote the Mozambican peace process. He added that results of today's meeting will be announced shortly.

**Dhlakama Discusses Meeting**

*MB2010180393 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has told (observers) in Maputo that his party is waiting for a government response to the 10-7-3 proposal on the composition of the National Election Commission. Afonso Dhlakama, who was speaking shortly after meeting UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, said Renamo is ready to confine its troops, depending on the government's flexibility in dismantling militia and private armed groups.

On the formation of a single army, Dhlakama said Renamo last week took an important step when it sent yet another military contingent of 220 men to Zimbabwe.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] We told him that we were ready to confine troops and thereafter begin the demobilization process.

[Correspondent] When [words indistinct]?

[Dhlakama] We (have not fixed) a date, but it could be shortly. It also depends on the government's response to the question of the militia force.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct].

[Dhlakama] We believe that our latest 10-7-3 proposal is positive. We are waiting for a government response. We explained our views to the secretary general and I think he got our message.

[Correspondent] Mr. Dhlakama, what about the unblocking of funds that Renamo requires for its transformation into a political party?

[Dhlakama] We discussed the trust fund [preceding two words in English] at length. The fund is administered by

the United Nations. We asked for the fund to be administered in (a more flexible manner). The secretary general understood our position. I think his team will look into the matter. He could not give an immediate answer. [end recording]

The UN secretary general described the meeting with Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama as positive. Butrus-Ghali said the United Nations will do its best for the sake of peace in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, Renamo President Afonso plans to meet President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano this week.

### **Butrus-Ghali Gives News Conference, Departs**

*MB2010191793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, who arrived in our country last Sunday, concluded his visit this afternoon. Butrus-Ghali has left Maputo for Somalia. The question being asked is whether the visit was successful. The listener will be able to make a better assessment on the basis of the following report by Boaventura Mandlate:

[Begin Mandlate recording] Butrus-Ghali said at a 30-minute news conference in Maputo this afternoon that an agreement had been reached on the composition of the National Elections Commission [CNE], which will finally be made up of 10 members appointed by the government, seven by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], three by the remaining political parties, and one independent president. The president will be elected by the 20 CNE members. If there is a problem in reaching consensus on the appointment of the CNE president, the 20 members will have to present a list of up to five names to the president of the Republic, who will make the final appointment on the basis of the five names presented. If the commission can come up with a name, then it will be the one to appoint the president.

Regarding other points in the Electoral Law, a technical meeting that will be attended by all the political parties will be held. The UN secretary general said: I myself devoted one full hour to a meeting with all the parties yesterday, and I asked them to cooperate more because we need to establish a new era in the peace process, and one of the prerequisites for this new era is the CNE composition.

Butrus-Ghali also said that the draft Electoral Law will have to be submitted to the Council of Ministers before the end of this month or in the next 11 days, after it has been approved by the political parties in a technical meeting. It will then be submitted to the Assembly of the Republic for its approval. Butrus-Ghali said he hopes that everything will be concluded before November this year.

The demobilization process will have to begin in December and it is a precondition for the holding of elections. The United Nations feels that the new army

must be formed by August. Butrus-Ghali said. The demobilization of paramilitary forces and militia will have to begin simultaneously with the confinement process. The demobilization of troops belonging to the government and Renamo will take place within the framework of a new timetable of the implementation of the General Peace Accord to be approved before the end of this week.

Regarding the three commissions, Butrus-Ghali said an agreement had been reached for their operation following a clarification by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano to Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama. Regarding the National Commission for Administration, it was agreed that it will have two rotating presidents—one appointed by the government and the other by Renamo. The president of the National Information Commission will be appointed by Renamo, while the president of the National Commission for Police Affairs [Compol] will remain the same, appointed by President Chissano. Butrus-Ghali said the most important thing is the fact that the three commissions must begin to carry out their work immediately.

Regarding Compol, Butrus-Ghali said he had explained to Chissano and Dhlakama that the United Nations will have difficulties in sending right away the number that was requested in Rome—that is 128 elements, to supervise police activity—because of financial problems.

Butrus-Ghali also said that Afonso Dhlakama promised to sign documents on the movement of the UN military contingent in Mozambique. These documents have already been signed by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano. [end recording]

### **Butrus-Ghali Urged To Free Funds for Political Parties**

*MB2010172593 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 20 Oct 93 p 1*

["Unarmed Parties Ask: What About the Other Money?"]

[Excerpts] At a time when one only hears about the UN "trust fund" [preceding two words in English] for Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], the National Convention Party (PCN) on Monday asked Butrus-Ghali to "partially" release monies from his "trust fund" to assist in the electoral activities of parties. The "other portion" would be left for the "electoral campaign."

A similar letter was also addressed by Monamo [Mozambican Nationalist Movement] to Butrus-Ghali. Monamo Secretary General Maximo Dias says the Mozambican process has been extremely "polarized."

This is becoming an important issue among unarmed opposition parties. The prevailing rationale is as follows: Mozambican entrepreneurs, who could eventually support those parties, need to know what they stand for, and the parties need to start their activities after which they may draw attention and money from economic sectors. [passage omitted]



In the letter addressed to Butrus-Ghali, the PCN says the 5 percent electoral barrier included in the peace accord will be "an impediment" for a portion of the electorate to be represented in the first multiparty parliament. "We have asked the government and Renamo not to apply this clause."

The PCN has also called for the establishment of a "governing framework" prior the elections, through which all political forces running for power agree to abide by the rules of the game.

In its letter, the PCN alerts Butrus-Ghali to the following, though it did not elaborate: "There is substantial proof suggesting a tendency—on the part of government and Renamo—to control elite military forces."

The party argues that elections "should take place after one is absolutely certain that there is a single national army with a unified and efficient command that is capable of guaranteeing stability after election results are announced."

In a letter sent to Butrus-Ghali, the Patriotic Action Front (FAP) called for the creation of an "interim government" formed by representatives of "all democratic forces," including professionals who may "draft the final constitution and plan for free and fair elections" in order to achieve a "cheaper and more efficient" pacification process.

#### **RSA Foreign Minister Praises Government-Renamo Accord**

*MB2110074593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha saluted the government-Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] accord concerning the most pressing issues in the Mozambican peace process. Speaking at a news conference, Pik Botha described as very positive the agreement between President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama and he added he hoped this would be an example to the South African people.

The South African foreign minister also said he was encouraged by the meetings he had had with the two signatories to the Rome Accord. Speaking specifically about his meeting with President Chissano, Pik Botha said he was happy about prospects for future strategies.

Pik Botha had come to Maputo to meet UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. He placed a wreath at the Mozambican Heroes Square yesterday in honor of former Mozambican President Samora Machel.

#### **Opposition Party Leadership Suspends Chairman**

*MB1910104193 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 19 Oct 93 p 2*

[Excerpt] (Maputo) Yesterday afternoon, MEDIAFAX received a communique from the Mozambique People's Progress Party (PPPM) announcing the suspension of its chairman, Padimbe Makhose Kamate Andrea.

The communique, signed by PPPM Deputy Chairman Miguel Mabote and eight party leaders, stated that Kamate was suspended by the party's Executive Cabinet for the following reasons: "He did not observe the party's statutes; he did not have political capacity and promoted tribalism in the party."

The communique added that Miguel Mabote replaced Kamate temporarily. [passage omitted]

#### **\* Country's Investment Prospects Explored**

##### **\* Trade Representative in RSA**

*931F0747A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 9 Jul 93 p 36*

[Interview with Mussagy Jeichande, trade representative in South Africa (RSA), by Richard Bartlett: "Investors Flood Back to Mozambique"]

[Text] As peace takes hold in Mozambique after almost 30 years of war, so optimism is taking hold. Foreign investors and tourists are flooding back to the country to rebuild its infrastructure and enjoy its idyllic tropical beaches. But peace is not enough in itself. To find out how Mozambique plans to overcome its history of underdevelopment and destruction and how the optimism will benefit South Africa Mozambique's trade representative in South Africa, Mussagy Jeichande, speaks to THE ENGINEERING NEWS special correspondent Richard Bartlett.

**Is the optimism which is overflowing in Mozambique following the prospect of peace realistic considering the poor economic situation of the country?**

Mozambique has been living with war not just since independence in 1975 but ever since Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] began the armed struggle in 1964.

These 30 years of war have had severe consequences for the Mozambican economy and now the people have new hope for lasting peace that could lead to the expected development.

Since the signing of the Rome peace agreement in October 1992 people are travelling all over the country which means that a proper environment for trade and agriculture has been created.

Refugees are beginning to return home and almost 300,000 have taken the initiative to return home themselves.

This shows that the people believe that peace has come to stay and it is creating a positive environment for economic growth.

On the question of the transfer of arms across the border, we say Mozambique did not create these arms and denounce the supplying of arms to other parties.

Both Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and the government are convinced that the only way forward is without guns.

We are confident that war will not return.

What happens in Mozambique will have implications for the whole region. Angola was a bad example of what can happen. Namibia was a good example; the region needs another good example.

If everybody plays their part there will be lasting peace in Mozambique which will have an influence on the whole region.

**Mozambique had one of the largest industrial bases left by the colonisers in southern Africa. How has this industrial base been built on and what are its limitations?**

The Portuguese left an industrial sector mainly dependent on foreign components from the point of view of both management and technology.

Apart from products such as sugar and cashew nuts most projects were reliant on foreign expertise and raw materials. Even its energy was imported from South Africa.

After independence, Frelimo tried to create a solid industrial base but was faced with enormous difficulties and barriers.

It is true that the government over-estimated its ability to build an independent industrial capacity but it is also true that that dream constituted a threat to some countries in the area.

The cotton, coal, sugar and cement industries were virtually destroyed which had a further negative impact on the industrial sector. The sabotage of the Cahora Bassa power lines meant an unreliable source of energy which undermined industrial development.

**How is the rebuilding of destroyed infrastructure being undertaken?**

The rebuilding of schools, hospitals and roads is one of the priorities.

Initially, the international community was not willing to provide funds for this as it was not profitable in the short term. But now it is understood that sustainable development is impossible if a proper education and training system is not in place.

Without a proper road system there can be no trade or education.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund are assisting us in this respect.

Unfortunately, as the money is not ours, we cannot dictate who shall do the work but we would like to see the region benefitting from the building of the infrastructure.

**What is being done to develop the agricultural sector of the country?**

This is one of the main areas of development and the good rains have raised expectations for the provision of basic foodstuffs such as maize, cassava, sweet-potatoes and vegetables.

Investment in chicken farming is being promoted but it is difficult because of a lack of chicken feed as well as dumping of chickens in Mozambique by neighbouring countries, especially South Africa.

We hope to be able to encourage joint ventures in this sort of area so we can gain experience in management and technology.

In Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces the cotton crop has been promising and industrial development in this sector and others such as rubber and sugar could follow.

Many South Africans have shown an interest in sugar development in the area close to Komatipoort as well as in the traditional cane growing area of the Buzi river, near Beira.

**Is there not a danger of South Africa and Portugal dominating the Mozambican economy to the detriment of the Mozambican people?**

If foreign investors look only to generating their own profits they are creating an explosive situation in the long term.

For example Portugal's greatest economic growth was after 1974 when it no longer had colonies.

There can be no stability or economic growth unless the foreign companies take care of indigenous growth, otherwise the problem is being postponed.

**What role are the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Preferential Trade Area (PTA) playing in the development of Mozambique?**

All the conditions for a common market exist in southern Africa. It seems the PTA is not the best route to follow.

A common market is far off but it is the only way. What is important is the political will of the countries.

There are good relations between the nine SADC member countries and this will help. We are sure South Africa will also become a member soon.

Preferential trade is just trade and is not development and South Africa can play an important role in the development of the region.

For many years the economies of the region have been interlinked, take for example the labour force and the railway routes and tourism.

While South Africa has an industrial base other countries in the region have natural resources which South Africa needs, such as Angola's oil.

This can form the basis of a common market, and for development.

**What is the state of trade agreements between South Africa and Mozambique?**

There is a trade agreement in some areas, such as tyres.

We hope to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

We buy a lot of foodstuffs and building material from South Africa.

There is a commission working on a broader trade agreement. I don't know when this will be implemented but I hope it is soon.

**\* Status of Cahora Bassa**

93AF0747B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 9 Jul 93 p 37

[Article by Richard Bartlett: "Cahora Bassa May Power SA (South Africa) Again by 1996"]

[Text] The Cahora Bassa hydroelectric power scheme, which first supplied power to Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] in 1975 and has been unable to do so for the past 10 years because of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] sabotage, could be on line again by early 1996.

The 2,000MW generating capacity of Cahora Bassa is in perfect condition and can be switched on as soon as the 900km transmission line between the dam and the South African border is repaired, says Eskom corporate secretary Dries Loots.

The first agreement between the South African government and the Portuguese government was signed in 1969. Eskom agreed to buy all the power Cahora Bassa generates.

Once the power is switched on Eskom will receive 1,450MW firm power of which 500MW will be freed until 2003 for use by Zimbabwe.

When the scheme was conceived by the Portuguese as one aspect of the development of the Zambezi river valley it had to be made large for it to be viable and at that stage the only customer could be South Africa.

The construction of an Eskom power station was postponed at that time because of the availability of this power.

The first generating sets came into operation in 1975 and full operation began in 1977, two years after Mozambican independence.

Power flowed until the early 1980s when sabotage by Renamo became such that the supply became unreliable.

In 1984 the Mozambican government was made a third party to the agreement between South Africa and Portugal.

It already held an 18 percent shareholding in the Mozambican registered company Hidroelectrica da Cahora Bassa (HCB) which owns the scheme.

Following this, the power supply was expected to be operational again within a matter of months.

But Renamo had other ideas, says Loots.

In 1987 a permanent joint committee (PJC) of the Cahora Bassa scheme was established with three members from each of the governments.

The PJC attempted to get Cahora Bassa back on line through organising finance for its repair. Progress was being made when, at the end of 1988, a further 900 pylons were found to have been sabotaged.

A tender for repair and re-construction of the line was awarded in 1988 jointly to ABB Feralin of South Africa and SAE of Italy. Due to the security situation it was impossible for work to start.

A financing agreement which includes South Africa, Portugal and Italy is being concluded and work could start by early September 1993, says Loots.

The cost of repairing the line will be about R[and]300-million.

The entire section of the transmission line south of the Buzi river in central Mozambique is to be re-routed rather than repaired, he says.

The main reason for this is that it is the section which has suffered the most damage and access is difficult because of a suspected landmine problem.

There are about 7,000 pylons along the route of which about 4,500 are in Mozambique.

No records of where landmines were planted has been kept by either Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] or Renamo and it is a slow and painstaking process to clear them.

"The United Nations forces now in Mozambique are responsible for clearing landmines but their main concern is returning refugees and distributing food to rural areas, not rebuilding the power line," says Loots.

The average span between pylons is 426m.

The transmission line consists of two separate dc lines of a total length of 1,414km from Cahora Bassa to Eskom's Apollo converter station near Midrand.

From the dam to the South African border about 1,800 towers will have to be rebuilt.

The length of the line in South Africa is 514km.

While there has been no sabotage of these pylons an inspection will be necessary as some vandalism has occurred, he says.

Most of the materials for the building of the pylons in Mozambique are expected to be sourced from South Africa but due to a R75-million export credit from the Portuguese government for the project all conductors are to be sourced from Portugal, says Loots.

Once Cahora Bassa is exporting the contractual maximum demand of 1,450MW it will be earning about R285-million a year, he adds.

Not all of this power will be used by South Africa as Zimbabwe will be drawing 500MW until 2003.

An ac line is to be built from Cahora Bassa to Harare for this purpose. The tenders for this contract closed last month.

Mozambique does use some of the electricity generated by Cahora Bassa but this power goes through Apollo where it is converted to ac and then transmitted to Maputo through Komatipoort, says Loots.

The benefit to Mozambique from the supply of electricity will be through the provision of jobs in construction of the line.

In the long term financial benefits will accrue to Mozambique if the supply of electricity is reliable.

There is the possibility of establishing another four generating units of 400MW each on the north bank of the Cahora Bassa scheme. This will allow a maximum of 1,200MW free for use.

The flow of water through the dam wall is a limiting factor for a possible north bank scheme.

This scheme will be considered in the future once the existing generating capacity is used to its full and shown to be reliable.

The hydro-electric ac power generated by Cahora Bassa is now transmitted at 220kV ac to the Songo rectifier station six kilometres away. There it is converted to about 533kV dc.

#### \* Industrial Free Zones

93AF0747C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 9 Jul 93 p 37

[Unattributed article: "Mozambique May Offer Industrial Free Zones"]

[Text] The Mozambican government is expected to pass legislation the coming month allowing for the establishment of industrial free zones.

The first such zone will be set up near Maputo with others following near the major port cities of Beira and Nacala.

All three cities have rail links to neighbouring countries, South Africa and Swaziland in the south, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

These zones are expected to attract foreign investors to set up manufacturing industries which do not rely on Mozambique's traditional exports.

Plans for the first zone are being drawn up.

Some infrastructure such as transport links already exist and will be improved on.

Industries which add value and are aiming primarily at export markets are being promoted for these zones.

Such industries include assembly, processing of seed oils and light industries although no limits are being set on the type of industry which can be established.

According to Mozambique's foreign Investment Promotion Office each zone will offer manufacturing units for lease to suit the company's needs, comprehensive facilities and services, tax and duty exemptions and a "willing and competitive" labour force.

#### \* Maputo Harbor

93AF0747D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 9 Jul 93 p 38

[Unattributed article: "R548m Masterplan for Maputo Harbour"]

[Text] A masterplan for the development of Maputo harbour envisages investment of R[and]548.6-million by the year 2000 to make it a viable alternative for exports and imports to South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

This investment, some of which has already been arranged through international donors, is expected to raise tonnage through the port from its present 2.8-million tons to over eight-million tons by 2000.

There have been internal and external reasons for the decline of Maputo harbour, says the plan.

The plan was initiated in 1990 by Britain's Overseas Development Authority and Mozambican Ports and Railways.

External reasons for the harbours decline include sabotage of the railway lines to neighbouring countries by Renamo, Spoornet's aggressive marketing policies, local bureaucratic difficulties, lack of warehouse space, lack of advanced port facilities and the poor state of the Mozambican economy which led to a decline in domestic exports.

Internal reasons include inadequate infrastructure and lack of maintenance of existing infrastructure, ageing equipment, shortages of locomotives, tugboats and pilot boats, and the poor condition of the port roads and electricity and water supply.

Further reasons for the decline are an ageing unskilled workforce and lack of training, inefficient management, poor financial control and pilferage.

The plan envisages 18 areas in need of investment.

A grain terminal is being constructed with R[and]9-million in funding from the UK for marine and jetty works and R54-million from Germany for elevators, conveyors and silo facilities.

Tenders for the marine and jetty works closed in September 1992 and work on the terminal is expected to be completed by 1994/95.

It will be able to handle 550,000t by 2000; 263,000t of grain were handled in Maputo harbour in 1992.

The sugar terminal was built in 1965 and comprises three storage sheds each with a conveyor system of 150m to supply two ship loaders.

The intake system, storage facility and ship loaders are in good condition.

In 1985 the terminal handled 585,000t of sugar from Zimbabwe and Swaziland. In 1992 this figure had dropped to 403,000t due to the drought, but is expected to return to former levels once the security situation improves and the post-drought crops come in.

Investment in the sugar terminal until 2000 is estimated at R9.75-million. Yearly tonnage is then expected to be 605,000.

On the citrus terminal, the quay, infrastructure, cranes, lighting and fendering all need upgrading which needs an investment of R18-million.

In 1992 the terminal handled 215,000 tons. It can handle eight to 10-million cases of citrus a year and by 2000 is expected to handle 269,000t a year.

The oldest part of the harbour is the general cargo terminal which dates back to the 1930s.

German and Italian funding is being used for remedial work to quay paving and fendering. Further funding is required for provision of services and piling replacement.

With the expected revitalisation of the economy national exports of timber, cotton, copra, tea, coconut oil, minerals and fish will be handled, as well as imports.

Transit exports of copper, nickel, manganese, vermiculite, phosphate and asbestos and transit imports of sulphur are expected.

In 1992 the terminal handled 558,000t which is expected to rise to 1.5-million tons by 2000.

Investment of R108-million is needed to achieve this.

The coal terminal at Matola has a capacity of about 1.5-million tons a year which is expected to rise to 2.5-million by 2000.

Investment of R12.6-million is expected in Matola for upgrading of the tippler system, ship loaders and rehabilitation of one stacker reclaimer, says the plan. (See *The Engineering News*, June 11, 1993).

A jetty in Matola is being rehabilitated and converted into a petroleum, gas and oil terminal.

Britain has funded this to the tune of R9-million, while a total investment of R12.9-million is required for the terminal to the year 2000. It is expected to handle 743,000t a year by 2000, up from 484,000t last year.

#### \* Advantages, Obstacles

93AF0747E Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN  
ECONOMIST in English Jul 93 pp 17, 19

[Unattributed article: "Drumming Up Investment"]

[Text] **The days of traders out to make a fast buck seem to be numbered as big corporations signal that the time is ripe to set up shop in Mozambique.**

Mozambique's rich natural resources are up for grabs. With a sound project proposal, a proven track record, the right papers and some US\$15,000 (minimum) in cash, a foreign investor can have his or her business up and running in a record time of 45 days.

But locals are not so lucky. They are increasingly being left out of the investment race. The majority of Mozambicans have become penniless after the years of civil war, and under the rules of the newly discovered market economy, the banks are not willing to give loans without collateral. Inflation has been shuttling between 35 and 50 percent over the past three years and the current interest rates of 48 percent are beyond everybody's reach.

Commercial banks have also shunned local businessmen, because they have more ideas than genuine projects to sell. And in business, ideas, no matter how good they may be, are not enough. "The Mozambican businessmen have yet to learn that bank credit should come as a complement to personal savings," said Mr Alberto Calu, a manager with the *Banco Comercial de Mocambique*. That sounds fine in the textbooks of economics, but in a country where the minimum salary is the equivalent of US\$30, people have little funds left over to set aside as savings. This leaves the market wide open for foreign investors.

Big names such as Coca Cola and Colgate Palmolive are among the window-shoppers for business opportunities and have entered into tentative agreements. The first two foreign banks (both Portuguese) and a South African insurance company opened for business in Maputo earlier this year.

Bargains are plentiful. Some 120 small and medium scale companies were sold at the price of US\$20 million. Nineteen companies were turned into joint ventures with a capitalization of US\$34 million and 22 have been given away in management contracts, mostly to foreigners.



The authorities say that now is the time for the big fish to be put on display. Three cement plants, with installed capacity of close to one million tonnes per annum, several cashew nuts processing plants (one of the country's main exports), a manufacturer of plastic utensils, and at least two fishing companies are among the batch of 80 companies that are now up for sale. For obvious reasons, the Portuguese are at the forefront of the race to acquire these businesses. It is partly nostalgia, but it is also seen as the last chance to get back what once belonged to them, for a song. Their government has made it easier for them to invest by dishing out cheap money that accrues from the bilateral arrangement that transformed part of Mozambique's debt into equity.

Over the years the most favoured areas for foreign investors has been agriculture and tourism (see separate story). At the end of last year, investment in agriculture was tops with US\$191 million. Land is plentiful—there is 36 million hectares of arable land, of which only 25 percent is under cultivation. The land is suitable for any possible crop: citrus, wheat, rice, maize, flowers, cotton, coconut, cashew nuts, tobacco, sisal, vegetables, and other crops.

In Mozambique food production still falls in the category of import substitution—the country depends on imports (mainly aid) to meet 90 percent of its food requirement. There are some 60 rivers in the country, which make irrigation schemes feasible. There are also some 57 million hectares of forests with high quality timber. The country's potential output is put at 400,000 cubic metres of timber per annum. During the war, the sector was virtually dead.

However, there is one major obstacle that puts off many potential investors in the area—land ownership. The constitution does not provide for private ownership. Land is merely leased to users for periods between 50 and 99 years. "It would be suicidal to sell land at this stage," says Mussa Usman, an economist with the foreign investment promotion office in Maputo. But with the growing interest of investors, it will be interesting to see how long any future government will manage to stave off the pressure to sell land.

For those who find ploughing and tree felling too tasking for their muscles, they can pick up nets and fishing rods and head for the sea. Mozambique's 2,500 kilometres long coast offers a potential annual catch of 450,000 tonnes of different species, but present production is put between a third of that.

Those who prefer quiet and waveless waters can stay onshore. The giant lake at the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam, in Northwestern Tete province, has been lying idle ever since it was built 20 years ago. The first two industrial vessels began throwing their nets a few months ago and reliable sources say the catch is amazing: three tonnes per hour, against an average of one tonne per night in Lake Kariba. Lake Niassa, known as Lake Malawi on the other side of the border, also offers great potential for the fishing industry.

Mining is another area that glitters with potential. Known minerals include gold, iron ore, cobalt, chromium, nickel, marble, granite, fluorite, diamonds and other precious stones, to cite just a few. Out to this list, only gold, graphite, marble, coal, and diamonds are being mined, but on a very small scale.

To make the environment more favourable for investors, government plans to table a revised investment code, which is due to be presented in parliament later this year. Among the incentives that the authorities believe will attract investment is an exemption from the 50 percent corporate tax for a period of four to 10 years, remittances of after tax profits of between 40 and 70 percent, a 100 percent tax exemption on all offshore loan repayments, and up to 300 percent exemption on capital used for the training of Mozambican nationals.

Although these attractions may not be enough to entice investors into a country where the little infrastructure left by the Portuguese has been either levelled to the ground or is in an appalling state of disrepair, the authorities hope that the potential will make up for the shortcomings that arise from the incentive packages.

Any sensible businessmen will realise that it is better to grab something now and negotiate concessions later, than wait for the right environment. At least, the more than 200 investors who have set up shop seem to think this way. In due time, the government will hopefully look around and realise that it has to give more, if it is to make the country attractive in the highly competitive business of foreign investment promotion.

#### \* Tourism Industry

93AF0747 *Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN ECONOMIST in English Jul 93 p 21*

[Unattributed article: "The Ravaged Beauty Comes To Life"]

[Text] **Peace has put a new sparkle in Mozambique's dormant tourism industry.**

When a group of South African tourists arrived at the idyllic beach of Xai-Xai on new year's eve last year, to the amazement of the locals, they were not bothered by the shortage of accommodation: they unloaded chain-saws from their caravans and cut down some 80 trees to clear a camping site.

The attraction of Mozambique's beaches is proving irresistible. But the growing pilgrimage to tourist resorts, especially from South Africa, is also taxing on the country's fragile institutions and infrastructure.

Local and foreign tourists are disregarding the poor state of the roads. Many have become roughriders just to have a glimpse at places such as Ponta de Ouro at the southern tip of Mozambique, which is only accessible by four-wheel drive. Holidaymakers must take everything they need, including accommodation.

The beauty of the area even attracted a group of officers from the United Nations peacekeeping contingent in Mozambique. The officers had to be disciplined after they went AWOL (absent without leave) with a military helicopter, heading for Ponta de Ouro. Their secret holiday came to an abrupt end when some other people enjoying the area spotted them, and leaked the information to the press.

Other areas are also bringing in tourists. In May, a private South African railway company, Rovos Rail, introduced a luxury passenger train which, at the cost of 2,000 Rand[R] (US\$700), will bring a selected group of some 20 tourists to Maputo every fortnight.

Tourism is one of the areas with the greatest potential for development in the post-war era. Mozambique's 2,500 kilometres coastline is the third longest along Africa's eastern shoreline (after South Africa and Somalia), and it is endowed with some of the most beautiful beaches on the continent.

Albino Mahumane, from the department of tourism, argues that although Mozambique may not have the "Victoria Falls," it has a lot to offer. "Mozambique combines most of the attractions that other countries in the region offer separately," he says. Apart from the sea, the country has excellent conditions for safari hunting and game viewing. The Gorongosa National Park, in central Mozambique, was renown for safaris in the good old days. National parks and game reserves cover 12 percent of Mozambique's total area of 800,000 square kilometres.

Even before the shooting stopped, foreign businessmen were already eyeing tourism as a potential area for investment. Most started by taking positions offshore, away from any possible shelling by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. They invested in the islands, giving birth to tourist resorts like Magaruque, Bazaruto, Benguerra and Inhaca islands. With peace, the investors can now afford to move onshore.

One out of every five US dollars of foreign investment that has flowed to the country since 1986 has gone into tourism. Statistics produced by the government's Foreign Investment Promotion Office show that tourism was the third largest recipient of foreign investment in the country, after agriculture and industry. A total of US\$109 million had been invested in tourism by December last year.

A sizeable portion of the investment in the sector is being channelled to rebuild, for example, hotels that were ravaged by years of mismanagement under state ownership.

The most significant investment in the sector so far is the refurbishment of the Polana Hotel in Maputo. A consortium of South African, Greek, French and Mozambican companies is investing some US\$15 million to refurbish the hotel, which is currently rated as the best in the country. Britain's Lonrho is investing some US\$10 million in the renovation of the Cardosa Hotel in Maputo.

Hotel rehabilitation is crucial for the development of tourism in the country, not only because of the need to reverse the state of decay, but also because for a country of its size, the number of beds available for accommodation is negligible—6,000 beds only.

It is estimated that 90 percent of the country's hotels are still state-owned. A comprehensive privatisation programme is currently underway, and so far, some 15 hotels and boarding houses have been sold off.

But despite all the excitement and optimism, a vibrant tourism sector is still far from becoming a reality. Potential alone is not enough to produce a sound industry. It will take decades for the country to reach a stage where it can compete with other countries in the region as a tourist destination in its own right.

This is not only because of the squalid conditions of the facilities and the poor state of the road network. Manpower is another major handicap. Few people have been trained for the sector over the past 18 years. This is one of the reasons behind the department of tourism's talk of a master plan being drawn up with help from the World Council of Tourism for the sector. Otherwise, the risks of the sector's development being overtaken by events are great.

#### \* Closer Ties To RSA

93AF0747G Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN  
ECONOMIST in English Jul 93 pp 23, 25

[Unattributed article: "Close Ties"]

[Text] **Despite political differences, Mozambique and South Africa are forging closer economic links.**

When the late Mozambican president, Samora Machel, signed the late Nkomati non-aggression pact with South Africa in 1984, he lamented that "you don't choose your neighbours," and therefore the two countries had to find a *modus vivendi*. The two countries' relationship now seems to have evolved to the stage of a *modus operandi*. South African companies are taking the Mozambican market by storm. Zimbabwean companies for example, cited stiff competition from South African companies when they called off their participation in last year's Maputo International Trade Fair (Facim).

Maputo, Mozambique's capital, is flooded with South African products from stolen cars to smuggled beer. The years of confrontation almost seem like bygone memories as the two countries forge a new relationship. Today, South Africa is the third largest investor in Mozambique with a total of 34 projects, worth US\$19 million, ranging from crocodile farming to tourism.

Last May, the Mozambican Ports and Railways Company (CFM) handed over a 15-year contract for the management of the Matola coal terminal in Maputo to the South African company CRN. And the South African breweries are seeking joint-ventures to expand and update the production capacity of local breweries.

Sources from the foreign investment promotion office in Maputo say that some South African companies have also shown interest in investing some US\$136 million, in partnership with Arab capital, to modernise a giant textile complex in Mocuba, in central Zambezia province. Built with East German assistance in the 1980's, the complex has never managed to switch on the machines. There is also talk of South African involvement in the resuscitation of the Moatize coal mining complex in the northwestern Tete province.

Another major area of interest is the reconstruction of the transmission lines that used to carry part of the 2,000 megawatts of electricity from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam to South Africa. There is also the multimillion pipeline which will pump natural gas from the Pande fields, in the southern province of Inhambane, to South Africa.

South African companies' growing interest has led to predictions by some observers that if the violence does not subside in South Africa and peace holds in Mozambique, the country will be flooded with South African investors.

But the interest is not all one-sided. South Africa needs Mozambique just as much as it needs South Africa. In 1991 South Africa's formal exports to Mozambique totalled R[and]690 million (US\$230 million), making Mozambique South Africa's second largest trading partner in the region, after Zimbabwe.

A preferential tariff agreement aimed at boosting Mozambique's exports to South Africa was signed in 1989. Between 1990 and 1991, trade between the two countries grew by 49 percent. Under that arrangement, exports of seafood, furniture, cotton and manufacturing goods such as tyres, asbestos, roofing tiles, textiles and clothing, for example, have seen their tariffs either lowered to symbolic levels or scrapped altogether.

The agreement stipulates that any product in the category that attracted tariffs of up to three percent can enter South Africa duty free, while all products that fall above the three percent tariff band will be lowered to three percent. Rui Camacho, the commercial attache at the South African consulate in Maputo, says that the agreement was primarily meant "to facilitate Mozambican exports to South Africa." He adds that most of the products covered by the agreement would "have never managed to make it in the South African market outside such arrangement." This agreement however is only valid for member countries of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), with the exception of Lesotho and Swaziland.

So far the system has had little effect on boosting Mozambican exports to South Africa. In 1991, the country's exports stood at R40 million. The South African consulate in Maputo blames the lack of Mozambican exports on local businessmen not knowing that the agreement exists.

But there are other reasons. The arrangement seems to have angered the South African manufacturers who, hit

by the internal and international recessions, are questioning why their government is propping up foreign manufacturers at their expense.

Tyres and tubes exported by Mabor Mozambique, which have an annual ceiling of \$US1 million, are bound to become the first casualty of the South African manufacturers' lobby. They are due to be chopped off the preferential arrangement in January 1994.

With the pressure building up from local manufacturers seeking tariff protection from imports, other products—such as textiles and clothing, for example—may follow. "People have to understand that we have also been hard hit by the recession," Mr Camacho says. The advantage of the South Africans is that the chances of the Mozambican government responding in kind are very slim. In fact, it is not just the Zimbabwean manufacturers who are weary of South African competition. Mozambican manufacturers have also been clamouring for protection, but to no avail.

#### \* Transport Sector

93AF0747H Harare SOUTHERN AFRICAN  
ECONOMIST in English Jul 93 pp 26-27

[Unattributed article: "Trouble Behind, Competition Ahead"]

[Text] Mozambique's transport sector holds one of the keys to economic development, but its infrastructures is still in tatters.

As over 4,000 armed U.S. peacekeeping troops poured into Mozambique from April to May, they fanned out along the nation's key transport arteries, which it is now their job to protect.

Their positioning eloquently underlines the transport network's importance, both to Mozambique and its southern African neighbours.

During 17 years of civil war between the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels, hinterland neighbouring states stepped in to protect their vital access routes through Mozambique to its ports, among the largest and deepest on Africa's Indian Ocean Coast.

Since the signing of a cease-fire in October 1993, the transport sector's income-earning potential shows signs of rising, but its rehabilitation must be fast, if Mozambique is to reap the full, commercial benefit of its natural geographic advantage.

In April, Italian U.N. troops took up post along the Beira road, rail and oil-pipeline corridor from Zimbabwe to Beira port, central Mozambique, followed in May by Zambian troops to protect the Limpopo road and rail corridor from Zimbabwe, to southern Maputo port—allowing Zimbabwean troops to go home, at a great savings to their nation's defence budget.



In the early 1980s, war and physical debilitation put these railways virtually out of use, till Zimbabwean troops moved in and rehabilitation began, mid-decade.

The state-owned railways and ports company of Mozambique, CFM [Mozambican Ports and Railway Company]-South division is now doing its level best to pull custom back down the line to Maputo. By their own admission, the drop in freight handling from 15 million tonnes in 1975, to little over two million now, was not only due to war, but "inadequacy of services provided and poor handling deficiency."

According to CFM-South Director, Michael Matavele, prospects are improving. The Limpopo line reopened in 1991 with rehabilitation completed in March this year at a total cost of US\$200 million, including new locomotives.

New facilities, including specialised terminals for ferro-chrome, asbestos, tobacco, coal and citrus exports from Zimbabwe and South Africa are under construction at the port.

With advice from the British Portia Management Services, CFM-South is adopting a new management strategy of commercialisation, focused on the idea of leasing or putting state-owned port facilities out of management contract, with priority offer to key customers.

The Swaziland Sugar Association (SSA) diverted its 350,000 tonnes of annual sugar exports to Durban, South Africa, in 1990 due to "inefficiency and pilfering" on the Limpopo line, but is now interested in managing the sugar terminal.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe representative in Maputo, Andrew Chogo, predicts one million tonnes of Zimbabwean trade could move through southern Mozambique this year, including steel and ferro-chrome exports, coming back from alternative routes via South Africa.

Under SADCC [Southern African Development Community] (now SADC) auspices, the development of the Beira port and its transport links to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi has had a top priority, with a US\$660 million, 10-year development plan, which began in 1986. According to the Beira Corridor Authority's (BCA) Annual Report of 1992, 60 percent of the plan is complete and only two percent is still without financing.

The largest major development at Beira port is a multi-purpose and container terminal, which opened last year and is able to handle up to 100,000 teu's/year [as published], while a new oil terminal should be finished this year.

Beira surprised and pleased customers with its overall efficient handling last year of 900,000 tonnes of relief commodity imports for drought-stricken southern Africa, while steel, granite and tobacco traffic increased. This year, however, there will be a sharp fall in aid traffic, and there is no sign that some traditional exports will increase or come back to Mozambique, such as Zambian copper or Zimbabwean asbestos.

The BCA hopes increasing tobacco, citrus and horticultural exports from neighboring countries, and a hoped-for, post-war revival of Mozambique's own export industries (including prawns, cotton, cashew, citrus, sugar), will keep income afloat.

The Northern Nacala Corridor from Malawi to Nacala, the best deep water port in east Africa, is now protected by Bangladeshi UN troops, but still underused, at least until rehabilitation of the rail line through to Malawi is complete, in theory, by the end of this year.

The international transport infrastructure linking the cities from north to south of Mozambique has always been poor and is worse now, after the war years of neglect and sabotage. UN troops from Uruguay protect the main national South-North Highway No. 1, where reconstruction is underway, while troops from Botswana guard the northern Tete Corridor crossing from Zimbabwe to Malawi.

However, key trading roads from Swaziland and South Africa to Maputo, are in an awful state, while their surface deteriorates with every passing car. BCA also reports serious damage to the Beira-Machipanda road, and is appealing for funds for its total reconstruction. And despite the presence of UN troops, highway robberies are still a hazard: "We can't protect each individual vehicle," said a UN source in Maputo, after three vehicles were ambushed in April.

Mozambique's internal road network will also take decades to de-mine, rebuild and expand, limiting the possibilities for commercialising national produces. The rail-port systems, which have enjoyed top priority and heavy foreign investment, will also have to face up to stiff foreign competition and a changing trade world, meaning pre-war customers may not come back as thick and fast as Mozambique had hoped.

CFM-South pointed out last year that it will have to adapt rapidly, so as not to be left out of the "container revolution" and other rapid advances in transport technology and design.

## Swaziland

### Further Reportage on Filling of Parliament Seats

#### Final 10 Assembly Members Named

*MB1910192893 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] His majesty the king has nominated the last 10 members of Parliament to complete the full House of Assembly. The king's appointees were announced today by the chief electoral officer, Mr. Robert Thwala, at a press conference at Nkhani.

The nominees include the former minister for works and construction, Prince Mbilini; the former minister for home affairs, Prince Sobandla; former Chairman of Vusela [Greetings Committee] 1 and Vusela 2, Prince

Mahlalengani; and the principal secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Isaac Shabangu. Others are Prince Mahlaba, Prince Phinda, Chief Sibengwane Ndzimandze, Chief Maweni Simelane, Mr. Bhokile Shiba, and Mr. Ndabazwe Nxumalo.

The chief electoral officer requested all members of Parliament in the House of Assembly to meet tomorrow at Parliament Building at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### **New Parliamentarians Sworn In**

*MB2010180293 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] A total of 62 newly elected members of Parliament were sworn in this afternoon. The swearing-in ceremony took place in the House of Assembly chambers at Lobamba. It was conducted by the acting clerk at table, Mr. Nhlanhla Dlamini. Members of Parliament who were not sworn in today comprised Prince Phinda, who is abroad with his majesty the king, and representatives of Nkhamba and Mhlume constituencies, pending by-elections.

They were congratulated by the chief electoral officer, Mr. Robert Thwala, on their success, and introduced to staff members of the House of Assembly. The acting clerk at table, Mr. Nhlanhla Dlamini, told the members of Parliament that the socioeconomic aspirations of the Swazi nation is invested upon them and prayed to Almighty God to give them guidance during their parliamentary responsibility.

#### **Assembly Elects 10 Senators**

*MB2110092793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Oct 93 p 1*

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] Former Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini yesterday bounced back into politics. Mr Dlamini has been elected into the House of Senate. He is among the 10 Senators elected by the House of Assembly yesterday—in a voting process that took almost an hour. This was the first sitting of the new House of Assembly which has 55 elected MPs and 10 others appointed by the King.

His Majesty will now appoint 20 Senators. In the Secondary Elections, Mr Dlamini lost out to a relatively unknown man, Johannes Tsabedze at the Siphofaneni constituency. Other Senators elected yesterday are:

—Mr Arthur Khoza, 54 votes. He is the former Deputy President in the Senate in the Parliament that was

dissolved by the King last October. He was also a member of the Vusela committees.

—Mr Mark Ward got 44 votes. He is a businessman of the Mountain Inn Hotel in Mbabane.

—Mr Obed Dlamini, 42 votes.

—Mr Maggie Makhubu, 41 votes. She is a retired Chief Nursing Officer in the Ministry of Health and one time Principal of the Institute of Health Sciences in Mbabane.

—Dr Derek von Wissel who got 39 votes. He is a former Minister for Commerce and Industry and is also President of the Federation of Swaziland Employers (SFE).

Mr John Carmichael, 37 votes. He is the chairman of the Road Safety Council and a businessman.

Mr Lawrence Mncina, 36 votes. He was in the Senate which was dissolved in October last year.

—Dr Phetsile Dlamini who got 33 votes. She is a private medical practitioner in Nhlangu.

Mr Michael Temple, 33 votes. He is a businessman and is also involved in sports. He is a member of the National Sports Council as well as being a member of the Board of Directors for the Siteki based premier league team, Eleven Men In flight.

—Mr Walter Bennet got 32 votes. He is a businessman with Buzzby Services and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Swazi National Airways.

#### **New Speaker of Assembly Elected**

*MB2110100093 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 21 Oct 92 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Pat Jele]

[Excerpt] Former Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Mr Musa Justice Nsibandze was last night elected Speaker of House of Assembly. Though he received overwhelming votes, Mr Nsibandze was made to perform the duties of the Speaker of the House of Assembly before he was sworn in as is the procedure in parliament. There was however, no reasons given to that effect.

There were two other candidates nominated for the post, and these were former Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr Albert Shabangu and retired Director of Water and Sewerage Board, Mr Petros Mbhamali. [passage omitted]

**Cote d'Ivoire****Ambassador Says President May Leave Hospital 'Next Week'***AB2010194693 Paris AFP in French 1845 GMT  
20 Oct 93*

[Text] Paris, 20 Oct (AFP)—President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, whose state of health "continues to improve," may leave Paris Cochin Hospital, where he has been hospitalized, in the middle of next week. Eugene Aidara, Ivorian Ambassador to Paris, said this yesterday.

Mr. Aidara, who saw Houphouet-Boigny yesterday morning, stated that the Ivorian president "was still weak," and that according to his physicians, Professors Bernard Debre and Adolphe Steg, he needed rehabilitation. According to the ambassador, President Houphouet-Boigny has resumed walking.

No medical report has been issued since the president, who had a prostrate operation at Cochin Hospital in June, was hospitalized. The Ivorian head of state, who is 88, is hospitalized in the urology department headed by Prof. Debre.

**Daily Publishes 'Rumors' on Death***AB2110093093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 21 Oct 93  
p 3*

[Article by Raphael Lakpe: "Rumors Say Houphouet Is Dead"; first paragraph introduction]

[Text] In the face of the government's (almost) contemptuous silence, rumors on the president's health have become increasingly alarming.

In our Wednesday 13 October issue, we were the first to report that the president's health had worsened, to the point that his doctors asked him not to receive visitors and not to talk on the telephone.

Since then, media reportage on this issue confirmed our reports. But for some time now, perhaps in the face of the government's silence, recently circulating rumors have spoken of the worst. Rumors that now circulate concern Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny's death. In the present circumstances, we cannot confirm these reports. With all that is being said right now, the government should understand that it is necessary, for the health of the country, to make a statement concerning the condition of the president of the Republic. We shall be less demanding than our FRATERNITE MATIN counterpart, which requested a regularly published health bulletin for the sick man. We would be satisfied with a simple government statement to either deny or confirm the current rumors, which increase daily. Recently, the government strengthened a press campaign being waged by the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire, through the posting of giant posters. It is up to Ivorians themselves to

call for the attention of government authorities in these terms: "If there is anything, let us know," because this all seems very unclear.

Everybody in Cote d'Ivoire knows the importance of rumors. They buried President Philippe Gregoire Yace in the 1960's and later, Mr. Akoto Yao, the then minister of national education. But never mind that. In the face of this lack of official information, all assumptions are permitted. Is Houphouet dead? We do not know. But we have learned from reliable sources that he is no longer at Cochin Hospital. He has not returned to the Rue Masseran, and is said to be located in a new residence in a Paris suburb.

Maybe, it is because of all these reinforced cautious measures that people are being led to believe the worst. Since many people believe that one should not talk about such things, Ivorians will continue to be without news of the man to whom, it is said, they gave their votes in 1990 for a five year period.

The president is entitled to some respect. As for the people's right to information, this can be ignored without danger.

**Finance Minister: CFA Devaluation 'Out of the Question'***AB2010201393 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine  
Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] The highlight of today's national news is the news conference held this morning by the minister in charge of economy and finance. Our reporter Benjamin Oulai has just entered the studio from this news conference. Here is his report:

[Oulai] Four major points retained our attention: the economic situation in the franc zone, which, as Minister Kablan Duncan indicated, is not all that bright considering that growth is around 0 percent. Mr. Duncan also stated that the devaluation of the CFA franc is out of the question. Giving details on the Bretton Woods meeting in Washington, which he attended, Minister Duncan disclosed that Africa's economic situation was described at the meeting as being the most catastrophic, hence the need for African countries to step up efforts to redress the situation. Touching on the Tokyo meeting, he said that the Asian experience was recommended for African countries.

Concerning Cote d'Ivoire, Mr. Duncan disclosed that customs tax measures will be reinforced in 1994. He also stressed that Ivorians will be required to make more sacrifices in order to enable our country to conclude agreements with the IMF and the World Bank, which will be holding negotiations with Cote d'Ivoire on this in December. Nominal wages will however not be touched, which means that Ivorian workers' purchasing power will not be reduced. Nonetheless, the overall wage bill will be reduced through voluntary and compulsory retirements.

## Ghana

### Justice Minister Resigns Over Newspaper Editorial

AB2010174293 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Text] The public affairs secretariat at the Castle has confirmed that the attorney general and minister of justice, Mr. Anthony Forson, tendered his resignation letter to the president last Monday [18 October]. In an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today, an official of the secretariat, Mr. Opoku Acheampong, said although the letter has been submitted, there has been no reaction from the president yet.

The decision of Mr. Forson to quit was prompted by a GRAPHIC editorial attacking his competency following a number of defeats of the government at the Supreme Court. [Paris AFP in English at 1246 GMT on 20 October adds: "Forson, a member of the National Convention Party, in his resignation letter to President Jerry Rawlings, said he learned that the editorial in the PEOPLE'S GRAPHIC had been written by leaders of the National Democratic Congress party which backs Rawlings. The editorial cast doubt on Forson's abilities after he lost several cases before the Supreme Court, where he appeared in his capacity as Ghana attorney general. His associates said Forson regretted that the attack against him came from the state rather than private media."]

## Liberia

### Editor Reports Peace Council Members, Activities

AB2010231293 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 20 Oct 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The sudden emergence of the rather inaptly named Liberian Peace Council, LPC, has cast an ominous shadow over the country's already delayed peace process. United Nations special envoy Trevor Gordon-Somers has accused it of wreaking havoc and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] which has borne the brunt of its attacks, accuses it of being a little more than a front for AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] or ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] soldiers and even had the backing of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peace force. On the line, Audrey Brown asked the editor of the Liberian INQUIRER newspaper, Gabriel Williams, what this mysterious Peace Council really was:

[Begin recording] [Williams] This group is predominantly of the Krahn tribe—the tribe of the late President Doe. According to information we have received, they are trying to come out as a way of impacting the current peace process, perhaps try to see what can happen for another conference to be convened so that they too will have a part of the national pie.

[Brown] So, who is behind it, and where do they recruit people from?

[Williams] There are a number of prominent Liberians in this group. Among them is Dr. George Boley, who happens to be the former minister of state for presidential affairs in the Doe regime. And then, you also have the former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Mr. Chea Cheapoo. These are some of the fellows who are actively involved in this group. And in fact, Dr. Boley has been in Monrovia; I think he is still in Monrovia. We understand, we have got credible information, that he lives in the barracks—the Barclay Training Center—which is the headquarters of the Armed Forces of Liberia and that is where he has been directing the recruitment of individuals to be conscripted for this new group.

[Brown] Why do you think they are doing this?

[Williams] Well, there are a number of factors that should be considered. These elements at the height of the Liberian war, grouped up outside Liberia and they formed ULIMO. ULIMO is in Monrovia a predominantly Krahn and Mandingo group. The Mandingo's are another entity, they make up another ethnic group and of late, things have not been going well between these two groups. In fact, the Mandingo's have taken most of the prominent positions in the new government that have been allotted to ULIMO. And perhaps, the national Peace Council is now trying to reassert itself so that in the wake of another conference, they too might be able to snatch some of the positions in the government.

[Brown] How strong are the Peace Council?

[Williams] The activity of the Council is yet to really come to the surface. But we have been hearing that they have been transporting people by boat to Rivercess, Sinoe, and Maryland. And they have been announcing that they have been seizing some areas in those places. So, I think it is a force to contend with. We cannot overlook them. When the NPFL started, people thought that they did not have the capacity to cause the havoc they have caused in our country. When ULIMO started, they were thought of the same way and today, we have a real mess on our hands. So, this Peace Council cannot be overlooked. [end recording]

### Britain To Give \$1 Million to UN Deposit Fund

AB1910122093 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Abidjan, 18 Oct (AFP)—Britain will give one million dollars to the UN deposit fund for Liberia to support the peace process in the West African country, the British Embassy said in a statement here Monday. "This sum will be allocated to some of the humanitarian

work in the fund's domain, such as mine-lifting, emergency food aid, medical aid, etc.," said the statement, released here in French.

The British Government "strongly supports all efforts by the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to resolve this conflict," the statement added. It called on "the different parties in Liberia to seize the chance for peace and make rapid progress to the demobilisation of combatant factions and install a transitional government under the terms of the Cotonou accord" signed in July.

In Monrovia, there was no sign Monday of 100 UN observers who had been due to arrive at the weekend to monitor the peace pact signed in the Beninese capital on July 25. U.N. officials in the Liberian capital refused to comment on the delay. Some 300 UN observers are expected in Liberia, where civil war broke out with an insurrection by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) in December 1989.

UN special envoy to Liberia Trevor Gordon-Somers was Tuesday [19 October] due to give a press conference after returning late Sunday [17 October] from a tour of Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. U.N. officials said. The latter three countries, with Egypt, have promised to send troops to join the Nigerian-led ECOMOG peacekeeping force ECOWAS nations dispatched to Liberia in August 1990. Taylor has refused to disarm to ECOMOG in its current shape, saying that he does not trust the force.

## Niger

### Opposition Group Withdraws From Parliament Session

AB2010171193 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 20 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The budget session of parliament was suspended this morning when the opposition parliamentary group withdrew from the deliberations just a few minutes after the opening ceremony. Mohamed Seydou shares the details:

[Seydou] The decision was an unexpected one. The acting chairman of the opposition parliamentary group announced a few minutes after the opening of today's

session that his group was withdrawing from the deliberations. The deputies were supposed to be given reports from some ministers on their departments such as the ministers of finance, justice, and trade. After the usual roll call the absence of an important number of deputies, especially members of the Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama [CDS] parliamentary group, was noted. According to the chairman of the group, the parliamentarians were in Maradi to attend the funeral of some of their supporters who died in a road accident. The speaker of the National Assembly has therefore proposed that deliberations be suspended until the return of the parliamentarians.

Professor Andre Salifou then took the floor to make the following statement:

[Begin Salifou recording] On behalf of the opposition parliamentary group, I should tell the so-called democrats who are ruling the country that that is too much. [passage omitted] The opposition parliamentary group hereby decides with immediate effect to suspend its participation in the deliberations of the National Assembly until the principle of our right to have access to the public media is definitively recognized and respected. We demand to enjoy the same rights as our colleagues of the majority. We also demand that our right to respond be respected, and the statement we made last night on national television that was censored be broadcast in its entirety. [end recording]

### Magistrates Denounce Irregularities in Vote Organization

AB1610215393 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] The Executive Council of the Autonomous Union of Magistrates of Niger [SAMN] held an extraordinary meeting today. After reviewing the texts concerning the Higher Council of Magistrates and the list of candidates, the union noted a deliberate attempt by the Justice Ministry to exclude it from the organization of the elections. It has noted many irregularities in the organization of said elections.

The SAMN reminds the Chancellor that the reorganization of the (Auditor General's Department) to make self-management credible and above board is a basic demand of the Fourth Magistrates Congress. It urges its members to desist from any infringement (or misdemeanor) based on such irregularities and demands the organization of peaceful, free and fair elections.



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**DATE FILMED**

22 Oct 1993

